The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,957.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town ..... Rs. 32 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... „ 16 0
including postage ..... „ 18 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town... „ 8 0
including postage ..... „ 9 0
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including postage ..... „ 3 12
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under
First insertion ..... Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... „ 2 8
Third Ditto ..... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... „ 0 2½ As.
per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship SATARA, 1,237 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. J. Ballantine, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 6th June 1871, at noon.

	June		June
Leave BOMBAY	6	Leave Madras	19
„ Carwar	8	„ Coconada	21
„ Narrakal	10	„ Vizagapatam	22
„ Alleppey	11	„ Bimlipatam	22
„ Tuticorin	12	„ Gopalpore	23
„ Columbo	13	„ False Point	24
„ Galle	14	Arrive CALCUTTA	26
„ Negapatam	17		

During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to end of August, the Steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles North of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam Ship ARABIA, 1,080 tons, 200 H. P., Commander W. B. Matthews, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 27th of May 1871, at noon.

	May.		June
Leaves BOMBAY	27	Leave BUSSORAH	16
„ Kurrachee	31	„ Mahomerah	16
	June.	„ Fao	16
„ Guadur	1	„ Bushire	17
„ Muscat	3	„ Linga	22
„ Bunder Abbas	5	„ Bunder Abbas	23
„ Linga	7	„ Muscat	25
„ Bushire	9	„ Guadur	27
„ Fao	11		July.
„ Mahomerah	11	„ Kurrachee	1
Arrive BUSSORAH	12	Arrive BOMBAY	4

B.N.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship ETHIOPIA, 1,122 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 3rd June 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and BOMBAY
on the 28th, on the 1st
of each month,

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without Red.
Suez	38	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	45	25	9-10	
Messina	45	32	12	
Naples	47	33	13	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10	

Including Wines at Table.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamer from Bombay,

PERSIA, on SATURDAY, 1st of July, 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

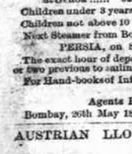
For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 26th May 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE Company intends to despatch EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and vice versa.

The SPHINX, 1,460 Tons, will be despatched from Bombay, about the 8th JUNE. These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For luggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Aden	£16	£7-13
To Suez	£28	£13- 7
To Port Said	£30	£18- 6
To Trieste	£40	£19- 0

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and vice versa, in connection with the P. & O. Co's Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. As Trieste is the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight, (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

First Class ..... £13 | Second Class £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-18 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free: 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 150 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co.—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage 1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and by Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, 5th May 1871.

THACKER VINING, & Co.

A COMPLETE BOOK CATALOGUE is in course of preparation; orders will be registered.

AN INTERIM PAMPHLET, containing Paragraph Notices and lists of Valuable Books, Instruments, Pictures and Furniture, may be had on application.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company take Cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Suez Canal.

These Steamers were made specially for this trade, and have superior accommodation for Passengers. The NEERA carries a Stewardess.

RATES OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class Rs. 500; 2nd class Rs. 350 } Exclusive of Wines.
To Suez—1st class Rs. 350; 2nd class Rs. 225...}

The s.s. NEERA, 2,260 Tons, Captain Cohen, which made the passage out from Liverpool in 29 days, will leave on the 27th May.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 20th May 1871.

OVERLAND ROUTE:

On Saturday, the 27th May, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. SURAT (2,578 tons, and 500 H.P.) Captain E. J. Baker, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Masagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Masagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

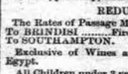
REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—
To BRINDISI .....First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON. „ „ 650 „ „ 300
Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.



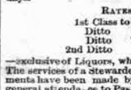
THE s.s. BEHAR (1,723 tons, and 300 H.P.), W. Blake, Commander, will be despatched to CHINA, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, calling at Singapore.

For Freight or Passage apply to

G. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. and O. Company.

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE, VIA SUEZ CANAL,

CALLING, IF NECESSARY, AT BRINDISI, TO LAND PASSENGERS.
(To be despatched hence about 8th proximo.)



THE new Steam-ship STRATHCLYDE, 1,254 nett registered tons, 200 H.P., 1,300 effective, Captain Pearson, expressly built for the East India and China Trade. This fine Steamer has extensive first-class Passenger accommodation of an unusually superior description. Including two days' detention in the Canal, the outward passage was accomplished in thirty-two days.

Rates of Passage are—

1st Class to Suez	£30
Ditto Brindisi	£40
Ditto Trieste and Venice	£45
2nd Ditto ditto	£28

—exclusive of Liquors, which, however, can be procured on board. The services of a Stewardess are engaged, and special arrangements have been made by Captain Pearson to ensure efficient general attendance to Passengers on board.

For further particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 24th May 1871. Agents.

NOTICE to OVERLAND PASSENGERS.—Half Pints of CHAMPAGNE at Rs. 10, 13, and 16 per dozen. All Dry.

PAYNE & Co.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
Immediately Opposite the Custom House.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & COMPANY.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY for Sale by Public Auction, by order of the Mortgagee, Mr. Bhowanysunker Runsor, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Sadasund Gunpat Bhundaree.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd June next, at 4 o'clock P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, all that piece or parcel of land or ground, or out, containing 4 Wheels, and called or known by the name of Massick, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-houses, wells and trees standing thereon, situated being in the Mahim Wood, in the Island of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 563, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the public road leading from the Mahim Wood to Bandora, on or towards the west by private passage or gully, towards the north partly by pasturage and gully and partly by the out of Motteechund Harrichund, and on or towards the south by the out of Rust mjee Manockjee.

The conditions of sale and agreement, are to be seen at the undersigned.

The original title-deed and plan of the Massick Out, with the

Hummum Street, 26th May 1871. MENESSE & Co.

NOTICES.

[A CARD.]

W. STRIP & Co.,

MERCHANTS, COMMISSION, AND FORWARDING AGENTS,

AHMEDABAD, SANUND, VEERUMGAUM, MANDUL, WUDWAN, AND DETROJ.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 55.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

HAS received the following for Sale:—GOLD WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates, and guaranteed to purchasers for the term of one to three years.

SILVER WATCHES of great variety, from Rs. 20 to 100, with same guarantee.

JEWELLERY—A very large selection, including Half sets, Bracelets, Brooches Necklaces, Earrings, Lockets, Charms, Finger-Rings, Scarf-Rings, Studs, Watch-Chains, &c., all guaranteed to be of 14, 15, and 18 Carat Gold.

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 5 to 200.

REPAIRS in Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c., undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

HOCKIN'S

PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER

has enjoyed a long-established repute. It differs from, and is superior to, all others, in having all the ingredients in one bottle, in being perfectly tasteless, in the case with which it can be taken, in retention of unimpaired strength and quality for an unlimited period, and in being entirely unaffected by damp or any change of climate.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

☞ A liberal discount allowed to Traders.

N. KHYRAZ and Co.,

TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, &c.,

HAVE the pleasure to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay and the Mofussil, that they have in stock a choice selection of WOOLLEN GOODS, suitable for the present season, at English Prices for Ready Money.

N. K. & Co. solicit an early inspection.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied with a remittance, or reference in Bombay for payment.

Self-measurement Cards and Patterns forwarded on application.

The following List of Prices are for Cash Payments:—

Dark Angola Suit, of very light texture, well adapted for the present season	... ...	Rs. 25
Fancy Scotch Tweed Trousers	... ...	„ 9
Fancy Doeskin Silk Mixed Trousers, per pair	... ...	„ 12
Fancy Scotch Tweed Norfolk Jackets	... ...	„ 12
Black Superfine Cloth Dress Suit	... ...	„ 65
Black or Blue Superfine Frock Coats, with Silk Facing	...	„ 40
Black or Blue Superfine Morning Coats	... ...	„ 28
Black Silk Alpaca Coat	... ...	„ 10
Drab Herbert Cloth Suits	... ...	„ 12
Drab Short Cord Breeches	... ...	„ 22
Whip Cord and Bedford Cord Riding Trousers, per pair	...	„ 18
Coloured Washing trousers, per pair	... ...	„ 6
Flannel Sleeping Suits	... ...	„ 22
Indian Sleeping Suits	... ...	„ 12

SHIRTS.

White Shirts	...at Rs. 12 to Rs. 54 per doz.
Indian Gauze Under Shirts...	18 „
Flannel Shirts	6 each.
Indian Shirts	6 „
Silk and Wool Flannel Shirts	8 „
Linen Collars 3 fold, any shape	6 per doz.
The White Regulation Helmets	15 each.

Helmets and Hats, in every style of fashion, at moderate Prices. Collars, Scarfs, Ties, Railway Rugs, Umbrellas, Overland Trunks, and Scotch Mauds.

N.B.—Every requisite for Overland Passengers. Note the Address,

N. KHYRAZ and COMPANY,
No. 13, MEDOW STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

On London—6 months' sight ..... 1s. 11d. per Rupee.
Ditto On demand ..... 1s. 1 1d. „
On Paris—3 months' sight ..... 242 Francs.
Letters of Credit ..... 1s. 10½d. „
Ditto for Italy and France, payable in Gold without Commission 1s. 10½d. „

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at two per cent. on minimum monthly balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at three per cent., allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice.

Interest at four per cent., subject to six months' notice of withdrawal.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th May 1871.

MR. JAMES WILLIAM BROWN having proceeded to England, his authority to SIGN per procuration for our FIRM has been CANCELLED for the present.

Bombay, 25th May 1871. W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN JAMES HANHART and Mr. CHARLES BOTH have THIS DAY been AUTHORIZED to SIGN our FIRM per procuration.

Bombay, 26th May 1871. VOLKART BROTHERS.

BOARD and LODGING, for TWO or THREE GENTLEMEN, or FAMILIES, may be had at Byculla, in Clarendon Family Hotel. Terms moderate. For particulars apply to the Proprietor.

RISK OF INFECTION
FROM
SMALL-POX, CHOLERA,

and other atmospherically Contagious Diseases, is best prevented by free use of

CARBOLIC DISINFECTANTS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
MACDOUGALL'S PATENT DISINFECTING POWDER; Packet of 1 lb	0 4	0 5
Do. do. Packet of 4 lbs	0 12	1 0
Do. do. Bottle with dredger top, particularly convenient for domestic use	0 10	0 12
Do. do. Bags of 28 lbs. or 56 lbs., per cwt ...	11 0	13 0
Do. do. Cask of 300 lbs.	21 8	24 0
MACDOUGALL'S PATENT DISINFECTING FLUID; pint bottle	0 8	0 10
Do. do. quart bottle	0 14	1 0
Do. do. do. per doz	8 8	10 8
Fumigating Balls, per packet	0 10	0 12
Fumigator for use of above	1 0	1 4

Free daily ablution of the body with CARBOLIC SOAP is also most useful, and, moreover, allays or completely cures, without any danger of internal disorder,

PRICKLY HEAT
and consanguineous Diseases.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

COURIER BAGS,
IN CANVAS AND MOROCCO.
A large assortment at prices ranging from Cash Rs. 5-8 to Credit Rs. 16.

HAND BAGS,
IN MOROCCO, RUSSIA, AND SEAL SKIN.
A large assortment at prices ranging from Cash Rs. 4 8 to Credit Rs. 40.

LINEN BAGS,
OF STOUT CANVAS WITH LEATHER STRAPS & PADLOCK, from Cash Rs. 3-8 to Credit Rs. 5.

MONEY BAGS,
EXPRESSLY MADE TO CARRY RUPEES.
An assortment at prices ranging from Cash Rs. 9 to Credit Rs. 16.

OVERLAND HAND BAGS,
EXPRESSLY MANUFACTURED FOR OVERLAND USE.
A large assortment at prices ranging from Cash Rs. 16 to Credit Rs. 40.

PORTMANTEAUX,
ENAMELLED BLACK, BASIL, AND SOLID LEATHER.
An assortment at prices ranging from Cash Rs. 16 to Credit Rs. 45.

OVERLAND TRUNKS,
ENAMELLED BLACK, BASIL, AND SOLID LEATHER.
An assortment at prices ranging from Cash Rs. 21 to Credit Rs. 50.

PURSES, POCKET-BOOKS,
RUG STRAPS, SPIRIT FLASKS,
AND
TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

LINDLEY and WARREN,
PHOTOGRAPHERS AND MINIATURE PAINTERS,
No. 11 FORBES STREET AND APOLLO STREET.
CARTES—Rs. 12 PER DOZEN.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.
The most efficient BITTER TONIC known.

Received emphatic approval at
BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE,
LIVERPOOL, SEPTEMBER 1870.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
CHEMISTS TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, BOMBAY AND POONA.

TRUE GOA POWDER.
See that it bears the signature of
D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE,
Surpasses all crude spices for making
CLARET CUP.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE,
Is a hair lubricant and preservative prepared on
CORRECT PRINCIPLES.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF,

LIVERY STABLES,

Calbadeves Road, next door Jamsetjee, Noorbhai and Co., and the Branch Post Office.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin, Shigrams, Phaetons, Carriages, Buggies, and Broughams, with either one horse or a pair. Charges moderate.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

ROWLAND and Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEDOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
FORT, BOMBAY.

(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar).

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS and WHIPS always on hand.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

GEO. NICOLL & Co.,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
EAST STREET, POONA,
HAVE FOR SALE
DOUBLE HARNESS,
SILVER AND BRASS MOUNTINGS;
TANDUM HARNESS,
SILVER AND BRASS MOUNTINGS;
SINGLE HARNESS,
SILVER AND BRASS MOUNTINGS
RIDING SADDLES BY FIRST-CLASS MAKERS;
BRIDLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
CAVALRY AND INFANTRY SADDLES AND BRIDLES COMPLETE;
SHABRAQUES FOR DITTO:
NUMDAS;
HORSE CLOTHING, IN PRINCE'S CHECK AND KERSEY;
SUNDRIES;
SADDLE AND HARNESS BRACKETS
In very neat patterns. Well worthy of Inspection.

Harness Blacking (Liquid and Compo), Polishing Paste, Plate Powder, Hoplemeroum, Horse Clippers, Mane and Trimming Combs, Trimming Scissors, Riding, Driving and Hunting Whips, Coachmen's Wax Balls in Brown and Patent Leather, and all other requisites in the Saddlery and Harness line.

Bombay, 20th April 1871.

NOTICES.

MR. ARTHUR LATHAM is AUTHORIZED to USE the SIGNATURE of our FIRM from THIS DATE. EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

Bombay, 15th May 1871.

WE have THIS DAY OPENED the BYCULLA IRON WORKS, where we are prepared to execute ORDERS for all kinds of FOUNDRY and GENERAL ENGINEERING WORK.

For further particulars apply to Mr. EDWARD ROBSON on the premises, or to Mr. JOHN CRUDDAS at our Office, Elphinstone Circle. W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 10th May 1871.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

On and after the 1st proximo, and during the monsoon months, no PIECE-GOODS, TWIST or other MANUFACTURED ARTICLES, liable to be DAMAGED by WET, will be RECEIVED for CONVEYANCE, unless each PACKAGE is DAMMERED.

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.

Fort, 22nd May 1871.

VIGGAS SLIP COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of RUPEES SIX per SHARE, for the year ending 28th February 1871, WILL BE PAID on and after THURSDAY, the 1st day of June 1871, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Cowasjee Patell Street, Fort, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Shareholders are particularly requested to be good enough to produce their Share Certificates when applying for Dividend.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SOHABJEE ROOMJEE, Secretary.

Bombay, 15th May 1871.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
BURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY was held at Edinburgh on THURSDAY, the 20th April, when the following results were communicated:—

New Assurances effected, £1,181,899 3s. 10d.
No. of Policies issued, 1,938.
Premiums on New Policies, £42,725 14s. 8d.
Assurances in force, upwards of sixteen millions.
Revenue, upwards of seven hundred thousand pounds.
Invested Fund, upwards of four millions.
A Special Meeting is to be held in a few weeks to divide profits.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC, & AMERICAN Co. Limited.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY for ONE YEAR of the WAX CLOTH, WRAPPING CLOTH, COUNTRY SEALING WAX, TWINE, GUNNY, DAMMER, &c., required for the use of the Bombay General Post Office, will be received by the undersigned on the 1st June 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon:

2nd.—Parties tendering must make a Cash Deposit of Rs. 500, which will be forfeited in case the party whose Tenders may be accepted should refuse to fulfil the Contract, or should fail to furnish forthwith the Security required by the Department.

3rd.—No reasons will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

4th.—Samples of the Articles to be supplied, and the Forms of Tender can be seen, and particulars known, by personal application at this Office between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily.

C. A. STUART, Postmaster.

Bombay General Post Office, 2nd May 1871.

NOTICE.

We regret to have to announce that, in consequence of advice received from our

COBLENTZ AGENCY,
of the
FAILURE OF LAST YEAR'S VINTAGE,
we cannot guarantee to supply
GERMAN VINTAGE WINES
at our present quotations for any length of time.

On an advance being made, it will be duly advertised in the local journals.

PAYNE & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd April, 1871.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel in former seasons, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality. Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

BYCULLA (late Bombay) HOTEL,
(BY JEEVUNJEE and Co.,)
JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

BYCULLA HOTEL, which is within a few minutes' walk of the Byculla and Grant Road Railway Stations, is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for such an Establishment, the building possesses advantages over Bungalow Hotels, special care having been taken in the arrangements of the Rooms, which are large and lofty, and the best ventilation, and thus to keep the whole Hotel cool. The furnishings and fittings have been selected with a special view to affording the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors, and ample accommodation has been provided for Families. The Table is supplied in a manner unsurpassed in Bombay, and care is taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality.

Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and two fine Billiard Tables.

Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

JEEVUNJEE & Co.

COLUMBIAN STOVE WORKS, GLASGOW.

AGENT IN BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG.

Just landed per City of Berlin,
THE "VICTORESS" KITCHENER,
Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9,
with all necessary Cooking Utensils.

THE "VICTORESS" KITCHENER,
Nos. 7, 8, 9,
with Cooking Utensils, and Brass Cock to Oval Boiler for Hot Water.

THE "VICTORESS" KITCHENER, No. 9,
a large Cooking Stove with an oblong Copper Hot Water attachment.

THE "MISTRESS" KITCHENER, No. 7,
is a fine combination of the best conveniences of the American Cooking Stove with the approved
BRITISH FORM AND APPEARANCE
The "Mistress" has a large Front Oven besides a large Malleable Iron Galvanised Boiler within the body of the Range, and can be easily renewed.

HEATING STOVES.
The "Ugent."
The "Excelsior."
The "President."
The "Stylph."
Specially adapted for Hill Stations.

THE "MAGNOLIA" COOKING STOVE,
without Oven and Oval Boiler.
A small sized Kitchen range.

FIRE FLY STOVES
OR
ENGLISH SEGREES.

SMOKE PIPES supplied at ..... Rs. 1 per foot.
KNEE to above ..... „ 2 each
FIRE BRICKS ..... „ 5 per set.

Illustrated Price List, with full particulars, furnished on application to

J. NEUBERG.

THOMSON and COMPANY.
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT.
MAZAGON.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

And a large stock of other sundries.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference will receive every care and attention.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE and CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS & REGIMENTAL AGENTS,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

N.B.—In all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

CHAMPAGNES (Dry), Rs. *32, 39, 44, and 50 per dozen single, Magnums and double Magnums and Half Pints.
SPARKLING MOSELLES, Rs. *32, 34, and *39 per dozen.
SPARKLING HOCKS, Rs. 32 and 40 per dozen.
SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red and White, Rs. 36 per dozen.
STILL HOCKS, Rs. *15, 18, 20, 21, 22, 26, 34 and 36 per dozen.
STILL MOSELLES, Rs. 20, 23, and 27 per dozen.
STEIN WEIN, in original flagons, Rs. 24 per dozen.
CLARETS, light Breakfast Wines, Rs. 10 and 13 per dozen.
CLARETS, Dinner Wines, Rs. 15, 18, and 20 per dozen.
CLARETS, after Dinner, full-bodied, Rs. 20, 26, and 28 per doz.
SHERRIES, Rs. 18, 22, 24, 27, 29, and 30 per dozen.
AMONTILLADO, Rs. 30 per dozen.
MANZANILLA (very dry), Rs. 32 per dozen.
VINO ESECO (delicate and choice), Rs.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady at quoted rates. Government Paper rather weak.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nominal value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
500,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	100
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	622½
10,000	500	100	5 do.	Ditto 2nd Rec. Issue	192½
2,000	1,000	all	7 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,280
80,000	250	all	2 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	260 per
40,000	272	all	10 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	280 nl.
40,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C	150
37,500	250	125	nil	National Bank of India	102
10,000	250	all	do.	Oriental Bank	478

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs 70	Colaba Land Co	1,705
8,000	150	all		Freze Lami & Pier Co. Ld	161
7,500	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	970
5,000	2,000	1,485	Nil	Port Canning	365

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co	1,625
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,700
100	5,000	all		Bombay	3,000
300	1,000	all	45*	Bombay United	1,005
1000	150	150		Broach Mills	205
750	2,000	all		Dhurumsey Spinning	2,875
750	2,000	all	75	Great Eastern	2,425
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.a.	Manockji Petit's	1,155
800	2,500	all	350 p.a.	Oriental	2,800
600	2,500	2,400		Royal	2,375

*Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225*	Akbar Cotton Press Co	2,150
200	2,000	1,100	75 p.c.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	1,125
250	3,000	850	Nil	Alexandra Press Co	600
150	12,000	11,000	200 p.c.	Apollo Press Co	7,300
300	7,000	1,250	0.	Bombay Press Co	2,475
100	500	all	60 do.	Do. New	620
600	1,000	all	Nil.	Colaba Press Co	5,400
350	4,000	all		East India Press Co	3,500
150	3,500	all	200	Fort Press Co	10,700
200	2,000	1,700		Framji Cowasji Press	1,960
250	7,000	6,000	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co	2,400
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.c.	Imperial Press Co	1,175
300	5,000	2,500	100	Kurrachee Press Co	1,310
2,000	400	35	35 p.c.	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	515
125	2,500	all	60	Prince of Wales Press	2,400
225	2,000	1,500	Nil.	Victoria Press, Madras	725
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tisneveli Press Co	1,000
150	1,500			Carwar Company	775

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20	218.3.0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	245
	£20	109.15	do.	Do. New £20 shares	110
	£20	43.10.7	do.	Do.	42½
	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,100
	£10	7.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	208

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	2,500	1,500	75 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	775
1,000	50	all	5 ps.	Mechanics Pt'g Co	34
500	2,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,000	500	all	25 ps.	Preacher & Co	450
3,000	250	all	5 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	100

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

	Date of L'dation.		
500	30 Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	20
80	19 Do.	China	1
200	2 Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
...	...	East India Bank	1
200	12 Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
200	7 to 9 May	Royal Bank	2

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

—	5,200	2,375	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co. 34

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10 9/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11¼d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 8/16.
Do.	30 days' sight	100 Par
Do.	60 days' sight	99½
Madras	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	100
China	60 Do. do	228

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-12
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-1
Carolus	,,	290
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	203
Bar Silver	,,	107
Gold Leaf	,,	17
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,,	17-2
Australian Gold	,,	16-12

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	114
Five per cent	106½
Four per cent	99½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	107
Five per cent Debenture Loan 1866-67	103
15 years' Debenture Loans	106½
10 years' do. do.	106
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	115
Do. Do. Market Rate	115

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 25.

Trench, Captain, 19th Regiment N. I., from leave, from —.
Waudby, Captain, 19th Regiment N. I., from leave, from —.
Fraser, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Higgins, Captain, 2nd Bengal Cavalry, on furlough, from Bareilly.
Salkeld, Lieutenant, 2nd Bengal Cavalry, on furlough, from Bareilly.
Sheppard, Major, 2nd Grenadiers, on leave, from Poona.
White, Staff Surgeon-Major, Medical Staff, on duty, from Deolalee
Blunt, Captain, Royal Engineers, to appear before a medical board, from Secunderabad.
Mackeson, Lieutenant-Colonel, Moywar Bheel Corps, on leave, from Kherwarah.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 25.

Tandy, Lieutenant, 18th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Ahmednagur.
Sheppard, Major, 2nd Grenadiers, on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 23rd May, 1871.

With reference to G. O. C. C. No. 284 of the 3rd instant, Ensign Maitland is posted to the 2nd Sind Horse as 1st Squadron Subaltern.

Colonel Sir W. H. R. Green, C.B., K.C.S.I., Staff Corps, is placed on general duty, Poona, with effect from the 1st proximo.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant A. T. Woolley (D 9th Brigade) from date of departure to England, overland, to appear before a medical board.

Assistant Surgeon A. Royle, (8 Battery 9th Brigade) from date of departure, to England, overland, to appear before a medical board.

Assistant Surgeon D. White (D Battery 20th Brigade) from date of departure, to England, overland, to appear before a medical board.

62nd Foot.—Lieutenant R. Rogers, to England, overland, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

83rd Foot.—Captain W. G. Strickland, overland, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, May 25.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major-General A. T. Dawson, C.B., Madras Staff Corps, Chief Commissioner of Oudh, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1854

Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals H.C. Foss, British Medical Service, is allowed furlough to Europe for six months, on medical certificate.

Sub-Conductor F. Smith, of the Commissariat Department, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major G. F. Forbes, Cotton Commissioner, is allowed furlough to Europe for six months, under rule 9 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

General Order No. 258, of 5th April last, is cancelled.

Captain and Brevet Major C. M. Griffith, Staff Corps, to officiate as Brigade Major, during the absence of Major G. F. Beville, or until further orders.

The Government of India have decided that all Warrant Officers who may have attained to the warrant grade since the date of their General Order No. 297 of 1869, viz., 10th February 1869, shall be required, when they next take leave out of India to declare whether they elect the furlough rules of 1858 or not. Those who became Warrant Officers subsequent to that date can obtain leave out of India only under those rules.

It is to be clearly understood that no Warrant Officer can, under any circumstances, obtain leave eastward of the Cape on Indian Pay and Allowances, nor granted to Commissioned Officers, under the rules of 1796.

The appointment of Colonel H. W. B. Bell, R.E., notified in G. O. No. 219 of 22nd March last, to act as Mint Master, Bombay, is cancelled

Colonel R. Phayre, C.B., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, Commandant-in-Chief Sind Frontier Field Force, has been allowed ninety days' privilege leave, from the date of departure in July next.

Surgeon J. Lalor, B.A., to be Principal Medical Storekeeper at the Presidency, vice Surgeon Major Davey.

The following appointment is made on the personal Staff of His Excellency the Governor :—

Captain R. G. Mayne, 1st Regiment L.C., to be Military Secretary.

Surgeon-Major Wyllie performed the duties of Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals N. D. A., from 28th April to 6th May 1871, both days inclusive

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. W. M. Meiklejohn, M.D., is appointed to be Civil Surgeon at Muscat.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. Dickrowe and Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. Parr respectively delivered over and received charge of the Pahlunpoor Superintendency on the 8th instant, before office hours.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Honourable Sir Charles Sargent, Knight, Judge of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, resumed charge of his office on the 16th instant, in the forenoon.

Mr. W. Sandwith to act as Judge and Session Judge of Belgaum until further orders.

Mr. M. B. Baker to act as Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Belgaum for the detached station of Kalladghee, until further orders.

Mr. Baker is invested with all the powers of a District Judge within the part of the Belgaum district forming the collectorate of Kalladghee.

Mr. R. White to act as Judicial Commissioner in Sind, and Judge of the Sudder Court in that province, until further orders.

Mr. R. H. Pinhey to act as Judge and Session Judge of Poona, and Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, until further orders.

Azum Vinaek Ganesh Satay, First Carcoon of Shapoor, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class in the Tanna district.

Azum Balcrishna Mulhar Kolay, First Carcoon of Moorbar, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class in the Tanna district.

Rao Saheb Wamonrow Purushram to be second class, second grade, Subordinate Judge of Chitkodee, in the Belgaum district.

Row Saheb Krishnrao Pandoorung to second class, second grade, Subordinate Judge of Beejapoor, in the Belgaum district.

Rao Saheb Shivrao Ramchandra to be second class, second grade, Subordinate Judge of Havaree, in the Dharwar district.

Captain R. Westmacott, Acting District Superintendent of Police in the Punch Mahals district, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from the 18th April 1871.

Azum Madhavram Soobram, probationary Mahalkurry at Jhalode, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class in the Punch Mahals district.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. R. FitzGerald, Supernumerary Assistant Collector, Belgaum, is allowed furlough to proceed to Europe for a period of six months, in continuation of the sick leave for one month granted to him on the 15th instant, under section 8 of the Covenanted Civil Service Absence Rules of 1868.

The appointment of Mr. E. M. H. Fulton, C.S., as Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Surat, published in Government notification, dated 8th March 1870, is to have retrospective effect from 15th December 1869.

Mr. T. Jervis to be Superintendent Preventive Service.

Mr. H. Giles is confirmed in his appointment of Supernumerary Deputy Collector in Sind from 20th October 1870, and his appointment as acting third class Deputy Collector in Sind is to have effect from 24th August 1870.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Captain R. Graham Mayne is appointed Military Secretary, and Mr. Gerald Seymour V. FitzGerald Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, vice Captain Mayne.

Assistant Surgeon W. P. Knapp is appointed Second Surgeon to the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, vice Assistant Surgeon W. Gray.

Assistant Surgeon W. K. Gordon is appointed to act as Superintendent of Vaccination, Southern Circle, vice Assistant Surgeon J. Raby.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. H. Johns, Acting First Assistant Collector, Ksira, is appointed Commissioner under the Income Tax Acts XVI. of 1870 and XII. of 1871.

Mr. H. D. Wilson, First Assistant Collector, Broach, is appointed Commissioner under the Income Tax Act XII. of 1871.

The following officers are appointed Commissioners under the Income Tax Act XII. of 1871, in the district of Belgaum :—

Mr. T. H. Stewart, Acting First Assistant Collector.
Mr. J. F. Fleet, Supernumerary Assistant Collector.
Mr. Luximon Jagoonath, District Deputy Collector.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Captain T. F. Dowden, R.E., received charge of the office of the Executive Engineer, Lower and Central Sind, from Lieutenant Awdry, R.E., on the afternoon of the 10th May 1871.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Assistant Surgeon W. F. Knapp to be Professor of Anatomy Grant Medical College, and Curator of the Museum, vice Assistant Surgeon Gray.

Mr. M. J. Mulji, B.A., is appointed to act as Professor of Hygiene in the Grant Medical College, till further orders.

Mr. R. E. Candy, C.S., has been appointed to act as Educational Inspector, Southern Division, till further orders.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Reverend T. Horsfall, on being relieved of his duties as Joint Chaplain at Poona, will be placed at the disposal of the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of the Diocese for general duty at the Presidency.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Sculthorpe, Senior Pilot, is appointed to act as Second Assistant Master Attendant and Harbour Master, vice Mr. Jolly, proceeded to England on privilege leave.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—25TH MAY.

London	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.	p. ton.
	Seeds	£2 10s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 13s. 9d. to £2 15s. 0d.	,,
	Wooden Ships	£2 12s. 6d. to £2 13s. 9d	,,
	Myrabolms & Cor bdia	£1 5s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 4s. 0d.	,,
Havre	Cotton	£3 2s. 6d.	
	Coffee		
Overland	Steamers	£4 10s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 15s. 0d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 250 to 270 per chest	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale	
Calcutta	Hall	Rs. 2 0 0 to 3 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 sunns to 10 p. bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From
25	Benefactress	Gibbs	Liverpool, Feb. 17.
	Royal George	Hamilton	Liverpool, Feb. 10.

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Shiraz (s)	Templeton	Liverpool via Carwar.
	Shownuggur	Nacoda	Bushire.

The ship Futtay Allum, Captain Rowth, for Narakal and Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Behar, for China, &c.
Ship Erimnta, for Liverpool.
Ship Sir John Mandrill, for Liverpool,
Ship Queen, for Liverpool.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

May		
22	City of Sparta	Anderson ..... Glasgow, Feb. 17.

DAILY EXPORTS.—25TH MAY.

FOR LONDON.

Neera (s), 36 bales senna leaves, Cassum Munjee; 26 cases olibanum, 29 bales gunies, Dattoobhoy Dossa; 20 bales skins, Pucker Mohmed Lubay & Co.; 11 bales skin, S A C H Nana & Co; 120 cases, mother o'pearl shells, Mooljee Thundars; 8 bags coffee, &c., and 29 cases ginger, and 200 bales cotton, S Tyabjee & Co.; 1 case fishmaws, S Tyabjee; 15 bales hides, Ahmedbhoy Hubeebhoy.

Surat (s), 11 cases mother o' pearl shells, S S Mohamed; 15 cases fishmaws, and 3 bales skin, P Damjee; 18 bales hides, Peerbhoy Assur; 4 bales skins, Laddabhoy Rujjubally.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arabia (s), 25 bales cotton, and 5 cases olibanum, H D Freck & Co

FOR ODESSA.

Surat (s), 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Hydrabad, 300 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co.
Rinaldo, 500 bales cotton, Ewart Latham & Co.; 32 bales cotton, Dewjee Veerjee.
Conflict, 200 bales cotton, Kunker Preiswerck & Co; 650 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Azeemus (s), 65 bales cotton, Poorunmull Chumanram.
Anna Henderson, 175 bales cotton, Donjeebhoy Goolam Hoosain; 32 bales cotton, Luckmandass Bhichunchund.
Statesman (s), 65 bales cotton, Poorunmull Chumanran; 263 bales cotton, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy; 223 bales cotton, S Bya.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Buxine, 116 bales cotton, Camalay Premjee; 103 bales cotton, Topcu Soondersdas; 45 bales cotton, B Canjee; 50 bales cotton E Khan; 90 bales cotton, T Sosamuth; 100 bales cotton Soonderdas Varjee; 200 bales cotton, Lalljee Shamjee.
St. Fillans, 50 bales cotton, Jaichund Sobhagchund.
Macedon, 13 cases fishmaws, Cassum Munjee; 43 bales cotton, A Bhaya Chapsey; 100 bales cotton, Vurdhman Poonsee & Co.
William Fairburn, 102 bales cotton, Rowchund Manockchund.
Evelyn, 100 bales cotton, Topcu Soonderdass.
Prince Ossein, 500 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart & Co.
Sydney Dacres, 76 bales cotton, Bhychund Joorukha; 250 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell & Co; 250 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell & Co; 20 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee.
Orifiamme, 27 bales cotton, Mungoomul Huramund.
Morning Light, 62 bales cotton, Sewjee Bhojrae; 50 bales wool, Cutchra Dassa.
British Consul, 300 bundles country galls, Poonja Jewraz.
Cavour, 90 bales cotton, N Bhimjee; 50 bales cotton, Tezpa Gopjee.
Royal Adelaide, 930 bundles country myrabollams, Ra li Brothers; 500 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.
Virago (s), 90 bales wool, Jaitha Vurria; 100 bales cotton, Bhairam Bhuggojee; 41 bales wool, Callianjee Pitamber; 55 bales cotton, Gungaram Buldew; 330 bales myrabollams and 200 bales nux vomica, Dyal Pusoo; 45 bales wool, Moodoo Khetsee; 45 bales wool, Morarjee Ludha; 109 bales wool, Jaitha Vurria.
Shiraz (s), 40 bales cotton, Lallji e Narrunjee.
Neera (s), 90 bales wool, Motecram Damother; 34 bales wool, Heerjee Ludha & Co; 100 bales wool, Callianjee Pitamber; 15 bales hides, Ahmedbuy Hubibbhoy; 49 bales cotton, Heerjchund Goolabchund; 100 bales cotton, R Hubibbhoy; 1 bale cotton, A Blaschcek & Co.; 1 bale cotton, Stearns, Hobart & Co.; 50 bales wool, G Fazul.
Surat (s), 84 bales cotton, Luckmichund Nursey; 156 pieces E forth, 75 pieces E teeth S Durmah; 910 packages silk, Alfred Bogle.
Persia, 30 bales cotton, Narronjee Dhunjee; 2,860 bundles coir yarn, Tockersey Dewjee.
Louisa Fletcher, 110 bundles country galls, and 200 bundles linseed, Nanjee Heerjee.
Cavour, 73 bales cotton, D Goolam Hoosain; 31 bales cotton, Messrs Adam & Kennedy.
Children, 500 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Sir John Mandevil, 250 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.
Himsah (s), 100 bales cotton, W. A. Graham & Co.
T. S. Lemon, 130 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Goverdhundass.
British Consul, 100 bales cotton, Lalljee Ghella.
Braunstone, 500 bales cotton, Planque Vinay & Co
Strathclyde, 300 bales cotton, H D Freck & Co.
Beckforth, 13 bales cotton, The L A & A Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Earl, 100 bales cotton, Forbes & Co.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	May 27	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
Kurrachee	June 3	11 A.M.	...
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	May 27	11 A.M.	...
China	June 7	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Australia	June 7	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c	,, 20	2 P.M.	3 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam Packet, leave Bombay every Saturday at 5-30 P.M.

The Mails are closed at the General Post Office at 2 P.M.

The after packet at 3 P.M.

After packet letters are not forwarded unless an eight anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received at the General Post Office until 1 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 1-30 P.M.

Late letters are received at the Pier Post Office till 4-30 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871. The hour of the steamer's departure is 5-30 P.M.

Saturday	May 27	Tuesday	September	12
Tuesday	do 30	Do	do	19
Do	June 6	Saturday	do	30
Do	do 13	Do	October	7
Do	do 20	Do	do	14
Do	do 27	Do	do	21
Do	July 4	Do	do	28
Do	do 11	Do	November	4
Do	do 18	Do	do	11
Do	do 25	Do	do	18
Do	August 1	Do	do	25
Do	do 8	Do	December	2
Do	do 15	Do	do	9
Do	do 22	Do	do	16
Do	do 29	Do	do	23
Do	September 5	Do	do	30

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2, pie 8.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—annas 2; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 3, pie 4; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, pie .

For places served through the United Kingdom.

Each Letter—8 pie per ½ ounce less than the published rate for a Letter sent via Marseilles.

Each Newspaper—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a Newspaper sent via Marseilles.

Each packet of Books or Patterns—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a packet sent via Marseilles.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is compulsory, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871 :—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

		At Noon.			At Noon.
Wednesday	June 21		Wednesday	September	27
Do	July 5		Thursday	October	12
Do	do 19		Do	do	26
Do	August 2		Do	November	9
Do	do 16		Do	do	23
Do	do 30		Do	December	7
Do	September 13		Do	do	21
			Do	Jan. 1872	4
			Do	do	18

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

		At Noon.			At Noon.
Wednesday	June 7		Thursday	October	26
Do	July 5		Do	November	23
Do	August 2		Do	December	21
Do	do 30		Do	Jan. 1872	18
Do	September. 27				

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of the B.I.S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers from Bombay to Kurrachee and Persian Gulf during the year 1870 :—

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR KURRACHEE

Saturday	June 3	Saturday	September	9
Do	do 17	Monday	do	25
Do	July 5	Do	October	6
Do	do 19	Do	do	22
Do	do 29	Do	November	6
Do	August 12	Do	do	20
Do	do 26	Do	December	4
		Do	do	18

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR PERSIAN GULF VIÂ KURRACHEE

Saturday	May 27	Saturday	September	10
Do	June 10	Monday	October	10
Do	do 24	Do	do	16
Do	July 8	Do	do	31
Do	July 22	Do	November	13
Do	August 5	Do	do	27
Do	do 22	Do	December	11
Do	September 6	Do	do	25

Registered and Ordinary Letters, as well as Books and Sample Packets, and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. on the day of departure of Steamer as above shown during fair season.

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Bisy and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see

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OVERLAND SUMMARY.

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Price, per Copy 0 4

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Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail, for Europe.

Per Annum .....Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy 0 4 0

Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CHRISTOPHER—May 23rd, at Mazagon, the wife of Mr. J. Christopher, of the B. I. S. N. Company's Service, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LYON—May 18th, at Allyghur, the wife of H. A. Lyon, Esq., Assistant Engineer, Oudh and Rohilcund Railway, of a son.
KNATCHBULL—May 14th, at Cannanore, the wife of Captain Knatchbull, 30th Regiment, of a daughter.
LIGHTFOOT—May 5th, at Shillong, Cossyah Hills, the wife of Captain E Lightfoot, R.S.C., of a son.
DAWSON—May 18th, at Bangalore, the wife of John Dawson, Esq., Ridingmaster, Royal Horse Artillery, of a son.

DEATHS.

CRAWFORD—May 16th, at Dhurmsala, Surgeon-Major J. D. Crawford, M.D., Bengal Medical Service, of apoplexy.
CRAWFORD—May 15th, at Jhelum, Mr. J. A. Crawford, Executive Engineer, Northern State Railway, Punjab, accidentally drowned in the river Jhelum.
JOHNSON—May 15th, at Purneah, Richard Daniel Johnson, Esq., retired Indigo planter, aged 66 years.
MULLEN—May 18th, at Ulwur, Tom, the second son of Dr. T. French Mullen, Civil Surgeon, aged 5 months and 12 days.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department." *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1871.

THE numerous letters we continue to receive on the subject of the Elphinstone Land estate show how strong is the feeling of indignation excited in this community by the policy which has condemned us to pay new taxes for yet another unproductive work. There seems to be some fatality about reclamations in Bombay, dooming every Governor who meddles with them to certain unpopularity and loss of reputation. Sir Bartle Frere spoilt a noble career, and threw away the fruits of a lifetime of patient and zealous labour in the service of the people of India, when in an evil hour he let himself be tempted into encouraging the speculators who brought out the mischievous scheme for the reclamation of Back Bay. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, unwarned by the fate of his predecessor, has now with his eyes open committed Bombay, for the benefit of the Elphinstone Land shareholders, to one of the most impolitic and ruinous bargains that have ever been made at the cost of the tax-payers even in this capital of lavish expenditure. Let us point out exactly how the case stands. The total amount of the debt charged on the revenues of Bombay harbour is £2,800,000. Of this sum £2,000,000 is the purchase money of the Elphinstone Land, while the balance represents the cost of the State reclamations proper in Mody Bay and in the neighbourhood of the Apollo Bunder. It is optional with the local Government to get rid of its liabilities for the latter class of property by handing over all works other than those on the Elphinstone estate to the Supreme Government; but it would be ludicrous to have the two Governments bidding against one another at different points of the foreshore for the privileges of landing and storing goods; and besides, whether the Calcutta Government carried on the works itself, or employed the agency of the Port Trust, it would still expect to recover from the trade of Bombay revenue to cover the interest on its outlay. Practically therefore, unless all the minor reclamations are abandoned, we shall be called upon to raise, in some way or other, money enough to pay 4½ per cent. interest on £2,800,000. The income of the new Port Trust ought not, therefore, to fall below 12½ lacs a year, even if no attempt be made to pay off the principal of the debt, or to provide the remaining million sterling which, it is estimated, will be required to complete the dock estate on the Elphinstone property.

We agree with our correspondent "Observer" that the question of the greatest practical moment now is to consider whether the property acquired by the Bombay Government cannot be so worked as to bring in a sufficient revenue without needing to be supplemented by new taxation. Still, although what is done cannot be undone, it is right to fix the responsibility of the blunder that has been committed on those who ought to bear it. It is the custom, whenever anything goes wrong in this Presidency, to lay all the blame on the Supreme Government; and, with regard to the Elphinstone Land, we are now told that nearly one-third of the whole capital expended by the Company was sunk in the construction of the site for the G. I. P. Railway Company's goods station, and that the position of the Bombay Government would be immensely improved if they could recover from the imperial revenues half a million on this account. But Lord Mayo's reply to a remonstrance of this kind, that the Bombay Government knew exactly what they were buying, and that it is too late now for them to find out that they meant to leave all India to pay for the Railway terminus, seems to us unanswerable. Some caution was shown by the Viceregal Government in stipulating that the property should not be bought at all unless it were really reproductive, that is to say, unless it yielded a net revenue large enough to pay interest on capital; but the Government of Bombay disdained these sordid calculations, and rushed into an engagement to take over the estate with an utter disregard of the interests of its own clients, the people of Bombay. It is then to Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, acting on the advice of an incompetent Public Works Secretary, Colonel Kennedy, that we must attach the blame of having once more made the very name of reclamation hateful in our ears.

Possibly by this time the Governor may have some suspicion that he has fallen into a scrape from which he will find a good deal of difficulty in extricating himself without serious damage. Smooth speaking is much in fashion just at present; but we assure Sir Seymour Fitzgerald that if he could take up his quarters in the Fort of Bombay for a month—and there are very handy and wholesome quarters to be had there—and could go about in disguise to ascertain the real sentiments of his faithful subjects, he would hear some opinions expressed regarding himself and his administration that might surprise and pain him. But, not to dwell on this unpleasant topic, let us consider whether anything can be done with the white elephant which the Elphinstone Company has bestowed upon Bombay. There can, we believe, be no doubt that the property will ultimately be very valuable. The representative of the great mercantile firm who were Secretaries and Treasurers to the Company, and who are naturally jealous of the good name of the Elphinstone and anxious not to incur the reproach of having caused the imposition of a new tax on the people of Bombay, pointed out lately to the Chamber of Commerce that the Government would do well to carry out the intentions of the Company, by selling the reclaimed ground, or what is called the land estate, and applying the proceeds towards the completion of the dock estate. The great mistake the Government made was in ever consenting to buy the land estate at all. They should have been satisfied with regaining the control of the foreshore, and have left the Company to sell its own reclaimed land. It is good policy for a Government not to let private persons acquire the power of controlling all the trade of the port of Bombay; but nothing can be more undignified or unjustifiable than the position the Bombay Government (as appears from "Observer's" letter) has taken up, of competing with men of business in landing and storing goods, and even "touting" for contracts to bring merchandise ashore, in its desperate eagerness to get some revenue out of its unprofitable landed estate. The whole of the reclamation work will, we understand, be finished by the end of the monsoon, when expenditure may be reduced and the land sold or let on building leases. The land estate comprises 144 acres, of which about one-fourth consists of roads, leaving 108 acres or 522,000 square yards available for sale. Taking the price of land at Rs. 40 a square yard, the sale of the whole ground would realize enough to cover the original purchase money of both the land and the dock estates. But the sale of so vast a tract of land could only be effected gradually, and in the course of years; and, meanwhile, there are 12½ lacs of interest accruing every year, and only, at the outside, some three lacs of revenue from the Elphinstone property to pay it with. The deficiency must be met in one of two ways, either by means of the heavy and vexatious bunder fees of which Colonel Kennedy is enamoured, or by adding the difference between current income and expenditure to the capital account until the work is finished.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the query of J. T. in to-day's paper I beg to state that the bankers and merchants by taking a holiday on Monday had the benefit of enjoying two days' holidays, whereby they were able to have a trip to Matheran, Khandalla, or some other convenient place.—Yours obediently,

Bombay, 25th May. T. J.

THE PARSEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me space in your valuable columns for a subject connected with the Parsees of Persia, for whose wretched condition, as described in every heart-rending account we receive from Persia, I deeply feel.

Persia, once a mighty and prosperous empire under the ancient Persians, following the creed of Zoroaster, has now become a miserable country under the oppressive Islam. The remnants from their flood of migration to India, caused by the last Mahomedan invasion, were few, but even these, from the dire oppression of their Islam rulers, have been continually decreasing, and now constitute an infinitesimal portion in Persia, deprived of all political and religious rights. To relieve them from intolerable oppression, their co-religionists, the Parsees of Bombay, lately aroused from their torpor, have set a project on foot to ameliorate their condition. For this purpose they have raised a small fund, and sent a Parsee to Persia to represent the grievances of their brethren to the Shah, and have them lightened as much as possible. The results of this man's early efforts were poor, and now they are hardly worth noticing. The fund has been always showing a deficit, and more subscriptions are daily invited, but the heartless Parsees seldom respond to the call. The affair is therefore left to take care of itself, and the condition of the Parsees of Persia is none the better, or, if at all, very slightly for the movement. Without any further energetic efforts on their part, the Parsees of Bombay have left their Persian brethren to the mercies of the cruel Mahomedans. These unfortunate men seem doomed to hopeless misery, since they can barely maintain themselves, as they live only upon agriculture, and have to pay heavy taxes (juzieh) to the Persian Government.

But, as if this were not sufficient, Providence has been pleased to visit them with another calamity. To-day Persia groans under starvation. Your readers will conceive the wretched condition of the Parsees of Persia, living under a habitually tyrannical Government, in such exceptional times. They failed to appeal successfully to the hearts of their Bombay brethren. It is now, after hearing for months heart-breaking accounts of the famine—such as that the Mahomedans have actually turned cannibals and are eating up the children of the Parsees—that they have deemed fit to raise the sum of Rs. 1,100, which will not ultimately be increased to more than Rs. 2,000 (unless the Parsees, and especially the wealthy Setts, be shamed into getting up, by public exposures, something like a reasonable sum) for the relief of their starving brethren. This sum is, of course, too meagre for the purpose, and probably the meagre supplies will be sent when they are not required, for we see no active measures adopted. Their energies lie dormant, and it is shocking to see their perfect unconcern in this serious matter. Upon how many various occasions, trifling in comparison with the present, have they subscribed and are still subscribing enormous sums, only, I believe, when their names are likely to shine out in public. But here is a necessary duty which they orimnally neglect. What enlightened nation on the surface of the earth is capable of showing such a want of feeling? Is not such an apathy towards our less fortunate brethren sinful, in the enlightened age in which we live?

I am of opinion that my race (of course with very many brilliant and glorious exceptions) has been degenerating. It appears to have lost all conceptions of noble and pious thoughts. Education, which is acknowledged to raise the moral tone of youths, seems to have only helped to make ours vain. Religion, (I do not mean religious superstitions,) moral excellence, filial duties, and good manners, do not weigh an atom with them. They are frivolous and apish, trying to imitate not that which is worth imitating but what is worthless, as the dress of the English, which is not suited to the climate of this country, and which only makes them supremely ridiculous. How much better would it be for our youths to imitate the virtues, sterling worth, dauntless courage, and persevering spirit of the English, whose qualities they rudely admire but do not appreciate. It is horrible to witness at the beach, band-stand, and Apollo Bunder, the barbarous manners, the consequential airs, and the senseless and nonsensical topics and modes of conversation of these so-called educated fops. They present nothing but a continued scene of affectation, which is making them "mere masses of horrible exaggerations." I therefore think that the Parsees, especially the young members, instead of being called forward and enlightened, may not now be unjustly regarded as degenerate, very foolish and vainly proud, destitute of all that is noble, great or manly, and unable to revive the moral grandeur of a once great and glorious nation, of whom they are the worthless descendants in Western India.—I am, &c.,

Bombay, 23rd May. H. H.

SHIPPING.

THE ship ROYAL GEORGE, Captain W. Hamilton, arrived here yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE SHIP BENEFACTRESS, Captain J. Gibbs, arrived here yesterday from Liverpool with a cargo of coals.

THE S. S. SHIRAZ, Captain J. Templeton, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a cargo of 1,942 bales of cotton, 792 bales of wool, and 870½ cwts. of coffee.

THE MADRAS SCHOOL OF ARTS.

(*Madras Times*, May 23.)

The annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of the School of Arts took place yesterday evening in the premises on the Poonamallee Road. His Excellency the Governor presided, and there was a pretty large gathering of the friends of the institution. Dr. Hunter, the Superintendent of the School, made a statement showing the work of the institution for the past year. He had to report progress in one or two novel and interesting directions, which proved that the sphere of their operations was steadily enlarging and that useful practical education was being more appreciated than formerly. Scientific enquiries about drawing, sketching, engraving, painting in oil and water colours, and in miniature on paper and ivory, and sketching from nature were becoming more frequent. Several of their pupils and teachers had been employed in this way and instructions had been given to ladies and officers, chiefly Colonels and medical men, some of whom had made very satisfactory progress. On Saturdays they had devoted a good deal of time and attention to sketching from nature, chiefly picturesque road scenes, with figures and animals while their photographers had been engaged on the same subjects. Dr. Hunter handed round for inspection specimens of drawing and painting and of photographs. It was also stated that several of the wealthy and intelligent natives were taking an interest in the school and were desirous of providing a suitable building for the institution. Another interesting feature in art education was that a native lady of rank Mrs. Nursing Row had been taking lessons in water colour painting and sketching. The Hon. V. Ramaiengar had most liberally offered three prizes to be competed for during the next year, of Rs. 150 for the best historical painting of an Indian subject to be open to all native artists; of Rs. 100 for the best landscape with architecture; and of Rs. 50 for the best native figure painted from nature, either in oil or water colours. With regard to the scientific part of their labours he would state that they had been lecturing as usual to the students from the Engineering College, and had a more intelligent and attentive class than usual. They had taught them the origin of the clay rocks, Kavlins or porcelain earths, materials for pottery, looms, marls, soils, silts and lime-stones, besides teaching them the practical uses of the raw materials and the simplest and best machines for turning these to account. Another department to which they had directed a great deal of attention was the manufacture of colours for painting in oil and water, and for colouring pottery and porcelain. In concluding his statement Dr. Hunter alluded to his visits to the schools of art in other parts of India, and spoke of the encouragement he had received from some of the Native Chiefs, and he again drew attention to the interest which some of the wealthy native gentlemen of Madras had begun to take in the school, and the anxiety they showed to see the institution provided with a suitable building. The prizes having been distributed, Lord Napier on behalf of the meeting thanked Dr. Hunter for his interesting exposition of the progress made by the school during the past year, and complimented him on the satisfactory results that had been achieved notwithstanding the disadvantages under which the Superintendent laboured. Lord Napier drew the attention of the native gentlemen present particularly to some casts and moulds of mural decorations and architecture which offered a great number of hints for building operations and which were now for the first time exhibited in the school.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE GAEKWAR.

(*Pioneer.*)

DEAR SIR,—As there have been of late a great deal of conjecture as to the likelihood of the young widow of the late Gaekwar giving birth to a son and heir, I beg you will kindly allow me to state, for the information of his present Highness, that the constellations have willed it otherwise. The young widow will give birth to a beautiful daughter, not a son, and it is most likely that the stranger will not sojourn long in this world. The calculations by which I have been able to predict this have been tried and found correct by me in great many cases, and I am confident it will not be otherwise in the present case. Should it prove true, and if any of your correspondents wish for information in other cases, I shall be most happy to give it through the medium of your far circulated paper. For the present allow me to sign myself

AN EUROPEAN AMATEUR ASTROLOGER.

Benares, 22nd May.

AN INTERESTING DISCOVERY IN PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTING.

A DISCOVERY has, we see, been made in photographic printing, which promises to revolutionize book and newspaper illustration. A photograph is transferred from an ordinary negative to a sheet of prepared gelatine, and by the application of a simple washing process, a surface is obtained, from which an indefinite number of impressions may be printed off with lithographic ink on ordinary paper, and in the common printing press. The pictures thus obtained are said to be such exact fac-similes of the original as scarcely to be distinguishable from it. The process depends upon the fact that a combination of gelatine with bichromate of potash is soluble in water so long as it has not been exposed to the action of light, but becomes insoluble in various degrees through such exposure, the degree of insolubility depending on the amount of exposure. The only additional cost of illustrating a book will henceforth be that of the original photographs, and photographic pictures will admit of indefinite multiplication for a little more than the mere cost of the paper and ink employed. They will be cheaper than wood engravings, since the cost of a photograph on gelatine is much less than that of a block. Indeed, we are not sure that it will not be less than that of setting up matter to fill the same space in ordinary type. The prints taken by this process are called heliotypes, and are said to render all the vigour and depth of the original pictures. They possess the further advantage that they can be printed in any colour.—*Englishman.*

SIMLA.

20TH MAY.

MAY has belied its character for pleasant weather. Wind and rain and thunder, alternating with a sun of unseasonable fierceness, is what the "merry" month has brought us, instead of a picnicing, violet-gathering *al fresco* season. Really one begins to lose all faith in the traditional characters of the different periods of the year. Since the Royal Society has begun to take the matter in hand, and Lieutenant Maury to meddle with the Gulf stream, the seasons seem to have got all mixed up together and come tumbling out anyhow. One hears of a genial spring in the north of Scotland now-a-days, and of extreme cold in Paris, and of endurable February weather in London. All this is enough to make one a meteorological infidel. But in spite of the reprehensible and irregular conduct of the atmospherical phenomena, we are beginning to get quite festive up here. Several picnics have taken place, and no end of little excursions into the interior. The ice has been broken by the bachelors' ball (of which I shall say something hereafter), and lawn parties of one sort and another have helped to shake people down together. The peculiar characteristic of the season at present, however, is the great number of dinner parties. The large householders are indefatigably employed in working off their list of callers, and long caravans of jampans and kafilas of ponies may be seen between the hours of 7 and 8 P.M., by the light of the lanterns which precede them, wending their way from Chota Simla to the West End, and from the West End to Chota Simla. The jampanese are gregarious, and if they see a team in front of them, they rest not till they overtake it. The result is that the whole station go out to dinner together in a series of funeral-looking processions. Last year I heard of an absurdly awkward incident which this circumstance gave rise to. A lady was going out alone to dine, and not knowing anything about the topography, left herself in the hands of the bearers after a few vague instructions had been given at starting. The jampanese did not understand in the least where they were meant to go, but said, as a matter of courtesy, *Han hum jee han*, and trotted away; and taking a broad and free view of the constitution of white society, they really supposed it to be a matter of trivial importance whether their fair burden went to this *kh'ma* or that *khana*. So falling in with the first trap they overtook, and entering into animated conversation with their companions in charge of it, they jogged along with it, turned a corner, entered a compound, and drew up simultaneously at a certain door. Their mistress alighted, was shown into a cloak-room by a maid, divested herself of a shawl or two, gave a final touch to her coiffure, and entered the drawing-room. A large number of persons were assembled for dinner, but nowhere could she recognize her hostess or host. On a lady, however, rising with a look of surprise, which she was unable to conceal, to receive her, the truth dawned upon her—she had been taken to the wrong house. A few hurried words of confused apology, a hasty rush for her things, and she was outside in search of her jampan. But it, alas was absorbed and undistinguishable among a great crowd of others, and the coolies had fled to the bazaar; so she was obliged to listen to the entreaties of the master of the house, and to dine with the wrong party.

On Saturday and Sunday a great number of people went out to Mashobra to see the fair. It was held in the old spot half way down the khud, and possessed the old attractions of booths and merry-go-rounds, pretty brightly dressed hill-women with enormous gilt rings in their noses, and roystering mountaineers walking about hand-in-hand, shouting scraps of ungainly music, paying strange and doubtful compliments in a loud voice to their female friends as they went by, or shouting pieces of strong chaff to one another. The young Himalayan ladies there were not of the sort who turn away their faces at the approach of mankind, nor had they any reason to be ashamed of them. They were upon the whole exceedingly comely and fair to look upon, and laughing and talking merrily, swinging and riding in the merry-go-rounds, they formed a very cheerful feature of the spectacle.

Your lady readers will be anxious to know how the bachelors' ball passed off. Well, of course, I shall say it was a success, but I may add that if people had known one another a little better, it would have been a greater one; at the beginning of the season this must be expected, however. The rooms were full without being crowded, and there was an abundant supply of the dancing element. The Viceroy's Band was in the gallery, and without any intention of flattering these performers, I can say that they blew very lustily indeed. The whole of Simla might have danced to them. Now as to the dresses. I am nervously aware that I tread on dangerous and delicate ground, but still duty urges me to record my impressions, and I feel that it would be "Hamlet" with the Prince of Denmark's part left out to speak of a ball and say nothing of the frocks and ribbons. (What would I not give at this moment to possess a technical knowledge of the subject!) To plunge desperately,—I assert that at the commencement of the engagement pink appeared to be a very prevalent colour, but that a good deal of it eventually disappeared. This, Mr. Editor, may surprise you, but after having carefully investigated the subject, I can account for it. Ladies' costume now-a-days may be described as luminated infinitely. First you have an exquisitely thin film of some sort of gossamer, underneath there is a stratum extending only a short distance of some stouter material, and then you arrive at the actual gown. Beyond this nothing, I believe, can be predicated as a generalization with certainty. Well, to revert to the disappearance of the pink. During a sharp action, say a galop, the outer film has a tendency to stream widely in all directions, catch hold of spurs and whirl madly round masculine legs—not to put too fine a point on it. In doing this it gets split up into long strips, which are furtively torn off and pocketed during the intervals of dancing. Thus gradually the whole thing disappears into the fathomless depths of a pocket mysteriously concealed in some obscure and unknown stratum. A good deal of brown hair was worn, and I could not help observing, though I am ready to apologise for having done so, the charming way in which some of the boot rosettes matched the rest of the costume.

Charles Nephew and Co.'s sale began to-day in Messrs. Cooke and Kelvey's new shop below the Club. It will form for some time to come, I have no doubt, an attraction surpassed by none—not even the Monday pops. Signor Marras gives a concert this afternoon at Ravenswood, which has been kindly lent to him for the occasion. The admittance is four rupees, that is, calculating a rupee at sixpence two shillings, which cannot be called dear. The Volunteers, whose zeal and energy, whether in the direction of playing cricket or attending funerals, is boundless, are going to give theatricals in a few days. The name of the selected piece is "The Illustrious Stranger," so that next week with the levée, the ball at Peterhoff, and the news of the Derby, we shall be quite lively.—*Pioneer.*

A LARGE BAG.

(*Pioneer.*)

SIR,—Allow me through your columns to correct an error of one of your contemporaries. Major Cumberlege and Captain Bowie *between them* bagged twelve tigers and four cubs in the Sumbulpore district, besides several other kinds of *janwars*. The officers would have made a far heavier bag had it not been that they were busily engaged in the settlement of Patna. The district has only just been taken over by us, and never having been shot over, is consequently swarming with game of all kinds. Sumbulpore is completely shut out from any other place for want of roads—*ergo*, there is no likelihood of our having any interloper to disturb our hunting grounds. A couple of officers intend, next season, taking a few months' leave to prove what can really be done in the way of making a bag.

AN OLD SUMBULPORIAN.

THE ALLAHABAD TENT CLUB.

As was duly chronicled last week, the Allahabad Tent Club held a meet on the 17th and two following days at their bungalow at Puttra. The party consisted of six spears in all, and had good sport, seven fine boars having fallen. The Koyragurh pigs sustained their old reputation for pluck, and almost without exception died game, fighting to the last. There was only one accident of any consequence, a promising young rider coming to grief when giving second spear to a boar which he stuck to across a piece of bad ground, and at last ran into with his spear well home. The pig on feeling the spear swerved across his horse and brought him down. He has, however, now quite recovered from the injuries received. The heat was very great, and told rather severely on most of the party. The ground as usual was "a caution to snakes," alternately resembling a gigantic nutmeg-grater on the black cotton soil below, and a dismantled brick-field on the higher ground. Nevertheless, almost every pig ridden was brought to bag. From the various accounts we have received of the sport of the Allahabad Tent Club at various times, we doubt if gamer boars, or more difficult riding ground, exists in India, and we are only surprised that in so large a station so few are found to follow the "mighty boar."—*Pioneer*, May 24.

LORD NAPIER ON PAINTING.

WE yesterday reproduced an article of the *Madras Mail's* on the lecture delivered the other day by H. E. the Governor of Madras. As the *Mail* is usually somewhat hard on Lord Napier, it is fair to hear also what the *Madras Times* says of the lecture. Why, by the way, do they not give the public of India an opportunity of perusing the lecture? His Excellency is an authority on the subject of art and what he says would be read with pleasure.

The *Madras Times* writes:—

Lord Napier on Friday last (May 19) gave a most pleasant and intellectual treat to a large audience in the Evangelistic Hall, by delivering a lecture on painting in India. We confess that on our way to the hall, we wondered what on earth his Lordship would find to say on such a subject, to fill up the conventional one hour of a lecture, and it turned out, as might have been expected, that the time was principally filled with a discourse, in which painting as an art was generally reviewed, and the part it has played and is still playing as an auxiliary to civilisation. His Lordship regretted that a people who had showed such talent in the sister arts of architecture and sculpture as the Hindoos have, should be so devoid of originality and taste in painting, but his functions that evening, as he happily expressed it, were not to depict the sterile barrenness of the desert, so much as to foreshadow the beauteous plenty of a promised land. He pointed out the means which in his opinion would tend to furnish some remedy for the present barrenness of artistic talent, notably Government assistance to deserving students who should be seen, as were young men from other countries, to prosecute their studies in London, Paris, and Rome. The lecture was full of interest, and abounded in those singularly happy and well-turned phrases of which his Lordship is such a master, but it was very noticeable that the lecturer was not in good voice, and whether from that fact, or his reading the lecture, there was an absence of that play of the voice and pleasant intonation, which make Lord Napier, when he addresses a meeting extempore, one of the most graceful and captivating public speakers we have ever heard. A contemporary, we see, takes exception to Lord Napier's views of the patronage of art by the State, and talks of genius being as irrepressible as the fires of Vesuvius, and his Lordship's views as unfit to be washed (we use his own words), as the exquisitely tinted gelatine wrappers of crackers he gives his guests at a dinner party, and oddly enough quotes Giotto and Cimabue to support his powerful and washerman objections.

Who was Giotto? Perchance some of our busy readers may not know, and we may be excused therefore supplying the information, and leaving them to draw their own conclusion as to whether patronage does or does not tend to develope artistic talent. About the year 1289, we are quoting Mrs. Jameson when Cimabue was already old and at the height of his fame, as he was riding in the valley of Vespignano, about fourteen miles from Florence, his attention was attracted by a boy who was herding sheep, and who, whilst his flocks were feeding around, seemed intently drawing on a smooth fragment of slate, with a bit of pointed stone, the figure of one of his sheep as it was quietly grazing before him. Cimabue rode up to him, and looking with astonishment at the performance of the untutored boy, asked him if he would go with him and learn, to which the boy replied that he was right willing—if his father were content. He followed Cimabue, who carefully educated him, not only in the arts of painting, but in all the learning and accomplishments of a gentleman. Surely the fires of Vesuvius had here a little encouragement.

Giovanni Cimabue himself was a member of the noble family the Cimabue or Gualtieri, and was born in 1240. He has been called the "father of modern painting" as much from the generous and discriminating patronage he accorded to art and artists, notably in the case of Giotto, as from his skill in painting, which, however, for the time he lived was very considerable. Still his powers and the skill of his contemporaries are very wildly exaggerated in the hyperbolic language of the times he lived; thus, a Madonna and Child, still to be seen in the Church of Santa Maria di Novella, created at the time it was painted an amount of enthusiasm in the minds of the good people of Florence positively unintelligible, unless we remember that Cimabue was not only an artist, but a nobleman. We are told that the town spoke of this wonderful picture, whilst it was being executed, as something so sacred that royalty deigned to visit the artist in his studio, and that when the picture was finished, it was drawn to its destined niche in the chapel of the Rucellai amidst the tears of joy of the populace. Look at the picture now, and, as we said above, it is quite unintelligible how this enthusiasm was excited, unless in addition to what we have said, we take into consideration the state in which art found itself just before the time Cimabue appeared upon the scene. In the Campo Santo at Pisa there are some frescoe paintings, which, although executed some time after Cimabue, the best being by Giotto his pupil, might almost vie with the free drawing of the Hindoo artist at Seringapatam for, by our modern notions, grotesque exaggeration and bad perspective. There is one, for instance, by Andrea Orgagna, depicting the destroying angel doing his work, which is as crude in drawing and composition as one can well desire, and yet the nobles of Pisa paid and encouraged these artists, until the Italian school of painting developed into what it subsequently became under Raphael and his successors. If we look only one step back from Cimabue, Italy destined one day to become so immortal in art, was steeped in barbarism and confusion; during the 10th and 11th centuries the practice of art in any shape was almost extinguished, and of this period only a few works of extreme rudeness remain. In 1204, when Constantinople was taken by the Crusaders, and the intercourse between the East and West of Europe was resumed, Byzantine painters passed into Italy and Germany, and the first revivers of an art in which Italy was henceforth to be so famous were the Greek stuff masters of the Second Empire, some of whose works may still be seen in Pisa and Florence. The fires of Vesuvius were at a very low ebb in Italy then; in England and France they were positively unknown.

Lord Napier, if we remember rightly, compared India of the present day to the Italy of that time, and the comparison to our minds was a just and fair one. Art is a tender plant, requiring a congenial soil and careful culture to reach anything like maturity, but we cannot agree with our contemporary that it is so useless a plant when grown, that it may be allowed to shift for itself like the commonest weed, or be plucked up and destroyed with advantage. Imprint the world of art, and you rob man, if not of his most powerful, certainly his most pleasant, teacher. Thackeray when complimented on his writings declared he would much sooner have painted a successful picture than written "Vanity Fair"; he had tried to be an artist, and had succeeded only in being an author. Who is more famous, Raphael or Dante? Art can scarcely yet be said to be relegated to "dignified insignificance," whatever it may be in the future. We thank Lord Napier heartily for his admirable lecture, which we hope he will publish; it is a pity it was not delivered earlier in his tour of duty, so that perchance some action under his guidance might have been taken upon it; good ideas however never die, so let us hope that in the mind of some of his many hearers his wishes and his thoughts may take root, and that his words were heard by some Cimabue of a future day, who in his turn may patronise and befriend some native Giotto.

A SCIENTIFIC lecturer on walking says his experiments show that one side of the body always tends to outwalk the other side. When the eyes are shut it is not possible to walk in a straight line for the length of a mile; it will be found where persons lose their way, that they invariably wander off to the right rather than to the left.

MAD men and mad dogs are common enough, too common in fact, and mad bullocks, mad elephants, and even mad cats are not uncommon, but we never heard before of mad sheep. Yet we see that at Barnsley in England several sheep in a flock have gone mad, showing all the usual symptoms of hydrophobia even to snapping at human beings.—*Pioneer.*

CYCLONE IN THE BAY OF BENGAL.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Indian Daily News*, writing from Sahebgunge, gives the following account of a small cyclone which took place on the 18th instant:—

"We experienced yesterday, 18th instant, a small cyclone which was sudden, short, and severe. We were a few miles below Rajmahal, a north-wester threatening, but apparently only as rainy one. At 3-45 P.M. the squall struck us suddenly, accompanied with blinding rain, and continued from the N. W. for 15 minutes, when a slight lull occurred. The storm then came from N. with increased fury, continuing till 4-15 P.M., when we had a second lull for about five minutes, the sky clearing to S. W. at 4-20 P.M. The wind blew from N. E., a perfect hurricane, heeling the vessel over, and carrying away the awning and choppah fore and aft—making a complete clearance aft, snapping the iron stanchions in two, and breaking the rail, &c., and lasting only a few minutes, when a third lull occurred, after which the wind blew from S. E. but with diminished violence, and at 4-35 P.M. the weather cleared, the whole having lasted only 50 minutes. The barometer fell just before the gale from 29'86" to 29'60" but during the height of the gale, viz. 4-20 P.M., rose to 29'990". The thermometer fell from 98 deg. to 88 deg.

THE FURLOUGH RULES.

(*Englishman*, May 23.)

THE instability and restlessness which the Secretary of State alleges against the Indian services, if they exist at all, result less from the Furlough Rules than from the way those rules are administered. Formerly, when an officer went on furlough, he vacated his appointment, and the man who filled his place obtained substantive promotion, or, in other words, became *pukka*. Now it is quite clear that when, as at present, the *locum tenens* only officiates for the absentee, instead of succeeding permanently to his post, the selection for such acting appointments should be regulated by a new set of considerations. For example, substantive promotion in the regular line of the Civil Service goes by seniority, and under the former Leave Rules the officers who stood next in the list were transferred from distant parts of the province to take up appointments vacated by men who had gone on furlough. But under the present system, by which absentees do not vacate their appointment, such transfers are alike vexatious to the service and injurious to the administration. An officer so transferred has the certainty of a large immediate outlay, which will cripple him for some months, and an absolutely uncertainty as to whether the pecuniary gain from the transfer will repay it. Formerly he stepped into his predecessor's post, drew the whole pay of the appointment, and had an indefeasible right to retain it so long as he properly performed his duties. Now he has none of these things. Instead of the whole pay, he only draws a part; instead of obtaining the substantial appointment, he only officiates in it; he has the certainty of being turned out whenever his predecessor chooses to return; and he is liable to be ejected at a moment's warning at the will of the Lieutenant-Governor, or to make way for any senior who may chance to be in want of an appointment.

It is evident, therefore, that a new set of considerations apply to the system by which the posts of absentees should be filled up. During the late Lieutenant-Governorship this was not appreciated; officers were selected according to their positions in the Civil List, and hurried from one part of the country to another to take up short officiating appointments, after spending a month of the public time upon the journey. Sir William Grey for long contended with the misfortune of knowing scarcely anything about the personal qualifications of the members of the service, and he struggled to make up for this want of knowledge by indefatigable labour at his desk. He had in fact no alternative if he was to maintain his own independence. He could only have given promotion according to the old seniority plan, or on the recommendation of the individual officers who happened to be at his ear. The latter is always an unpopular system, for nothing tends to discourage an honourable body of men so much as the knowledge that their future depends upon the friendly or hostile whispers of the clique that surrounds a Governor. Sir William Grey did the best he could. He was a man of routine, and his misfortune was that the old routine to which he had been so long accustomed ceased to apply to the new system of officiating promotions, which the Furlough Rules of 1868 introduced.

Indeed, while it is clear that some change must be made, it is a very delicate and invidious task to inaugurate the change. Such a change must strike at the seniority system, and the seniority system with all its faults is the one great guarantee to the Indian services against the abuse of patronage. But an abuse of patronage could result only if the conditions and extent of the change in the seniority system were left undefined. Once lay down the principles upon which officiating appointments are to be filled up, and no Governor need fear the charge of favoritism, so long as he keeps honestly to those principles. The whole scope of the change should be to adapt the old system of promotion to the new Furlough Rules, and we think this could be obtained by the following means:—

In the first place, the maximum fixity should be given to officiating appointments. Formerly an officer, when he succeeded to the post of an absentee on furlough, could be turned out neither for the absentee himself nor for any other person. Now he can be turned out both for the absentee himself and for any other person, at the discretion, the whim, or the favoritism of the Lieutenant-Governor. What we would propose is, that men holding an officiating appointment should retain it till the officer for whom they are acting returns to the said appointment. At present, when A takes a year's furlough, B is appointed to act for A during his absence, or until further orders. If B were sure of the post for a year certain, with the chance of ultimately succeeding to it if A did not return, he would feel almost as firmly fixed as if he got the substantive promotion. But at present he knows not what next week's Gazette may bring forth. For meanwhile C, D, E, and so forth down to Z, may return from furlough, or be otherwise in want of an appointment, and B during the past three years has learned by sad experience that if any of these gentlemen have influence in Calcutta, he must march at a moment's notice, and give place to any senior thus requiring a post. Nothing can be more calculated to create instability and restlessness than this conviction, that an officiating appointment may be taken from an officer at any hour. How can the unfortunate B feel an interest in his district when he runs the daily risk of being turned out of it? These evil effects are not the result of the new Furlough Rules, but of the absence of any well-conceived effort to adapt the old system of officiating appointments to them. The remedy is that B should retain his officiating appointment until A, for whom he acts, returns to take it up.

Again, we hold that in the case of the shorter acting appointments for officers on privilege leave, a still more important change should be made. It is a mere mockery to send a judge or a magistrate from a distant part of the country to a district for two or even three months. He consumes many weeks, for which the public has to pay, in joining his acting appointment and in returning to his substantive one; he spends a considerable amount of his three months' salary on the two journeys; he never heartily settles down in the temporary scene of his labours; and he knows nothing of the district which he has to administer, or of the people with whom he has to work. He knows that the officer for whom he is acting may at any moment get the recall which his leave cancelled and cost him, and as a matter of fact the average duration of officiating appointments for persons on privilege leave does not exceed two months. So thoroughly is this felt, that it has become a rule of professional etiquette in the Civil Service that an officer acting for another on privilege leave shall keep himself to mere matters of office routine, leaving all important questions in abeyance till the substantive holder of the appointment returns. In short, the active administration in every district periodically lapses into a pretence and a makeshift.

This most unsatisfactory state of things might easily be remedied. Short privilege leave appointments should be filled up, not from other districts, but from the district itself. As a rule, when a judge goes on privilege leave, the magistrate should act for him; and similarly when a magistrate goes, the joint-magistrate should act for him. To this rule there would be obvious exceptions. In cases where the extreme inexperience of the officer next in rank was prohibitive of even temporary promotion, the adjoining district might be indented upon. But distant transfers for privilege leave appointments should be put a stop to, once and for all. The three districts of Orissa, for example, should be considered available for supplying such appointments within that province, but no one should seldom be introduced from Bengal for the purpose. In Behar any district might be deemed available for supplying another district if on the same side of the Ganges, and in Eastern Bengal the choice would lie between Dacca, Bakarganj, Faridpur, Mymensingh, Sylhet, and even Tipperah. In short, when the district could with propriety furnish an officer for a short officiating appointment, it ought to be the rule that the officer should be selected from within it. But when no suitable officer is available within the district, the Commissionership should be indented upon. No short officiating appointment should be filled by a man from a distant part of the province. Mr. Campbell has already shown signs of adopting this policy, and we trust, in the interests of efficient administration, that he will carry it out. We only speak of district appointments, however. With regard to Commissioners, Secretaries, and other officers outside the regular line of the service, a new set of considerations come into play.

A JAPANESE PRINCESS IN SELF-DEFENCE.—The Japanese were out riding yesterday. The drums and the music of course attracted a large crowd of barefooted urchins and a quantity of darkies, who starred in wonderment at the ugly physiques of the pigtail beauties. The latter smiled so extensively and looked so jolly, that by the time the parade was over the darkies felt rather familiar, and one was so bold as to touch the hem of the raiment of the high princess as she alighted from her chariot. She was sensitive of the contamination, and immediately all the milk of human kindness and good nature departed from her, and, raising her fist, she turned round and let that darky have one in the ear. It sent him sprawling into the crowd, and following up her advantage, she plied her blows like a pugilist. That little darkey's hair stood straight up on his head. He considered it paid with impressible honour in his countenance, he tried to fly the infuriated Amazon, but the crowd was too dense, and it was only when the manager of the party pulled her off that the darky got away. This saviour of the negro turned out to be the boss of the royal family; for he was very mad, and punched the princess in the ribs as if she was common folks, and taking her by the shoulder shoved her unceremoniously into the door of the hotel; and then the curtain fell.—*New York Herald.*

BENGAL P. W. DEPARTMENT.

WE understand that Mr. Hugh Leonard, Civil Engineer, has returned to Calcutta by this mail, and has assumed charge of the Bengal Secretariat as Secretary and Chief Engineer in the General Branch of the Public Works Department from Mr. F. R. Boyce.

It is said that on the return of Colonel P. P. L. O'Connell, R.E., now on deputation in the Indus Valley Railway, Punjab, Superintending Engineer South-Western Circle, Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Stoddard, M.S.C., will revert to his substantive appointment as Assistant to the Chief Engineer and Joint-Secretary Bengal (Irrigation) Public Works Department, and Major G. A. Searle will go to Midnapore as Superintendent of the High Level Canal.—*Englishman* May 23.

DEMURRAGE.

(*Indian Daily News*, May 23.)

WE hear that it is the intention of the merchants in Calcutta to address the Chamber of Commerce with reference to the loose way in which chief officers discharge their duties on board of ships when they grant receipts to the shippers' sircars for the import cargo. The charterer of a ship is put to considerable annoyance inconvenience, and expense by having demands made upon him for demurrage of cargo-boats by merchants to whom he has granted shipping orders. These demands are generally made just about the time the vessel is on the eve of her departure. The charterer is liable to the shippers for the demurrage incurred, and he looks to the captain of the ship, as the representative of the owner, to be indemnified when he pays the demurrage. If the captain do not admit the demurrage, the charterer is obliged to resist the claims of the shippers, and the consequence is that the latter are obliged to resort to the Small Cause Court to enforce their claims. Within the last week there have been several cases of demurrage before the First and Second Judges of the Calcutta Small Cause Court. The details are wholly void of interest to the public. Among the cases tried last week were Ralli Brothers vs. George Henderson and Co., Ralli Mavrojani vs. Nicol, Fleming and Co., and Walker vs. Latapie. The amounts in all these cases are small, but the inconvenience and expense the parties were put to are great. Then the plaintiffs labour under great disadvantage in not being able to get the necessary shipping documents to prove their case. The cases cannot be adjourned, as the ships are just on the point of leaving. It is said that all this might easily be obviated if only the chief officers attended to their duties properly and discharged the same in a conscientious manner. If they could only be induced to enter in the receipts they grant to the shippers the time at which the boats come alongside the ship, and the time they are discharged, there would be no difficulty whatever in the charterer adjusting the claims for demurrage. He would be guided by the mate's receipts which would show whether any demurrage had been incurred or not. In the absence of such evidence the shipper is obliged to rely upon the statements made to him by his sircar and the boatmen, and sometimes the preventive officer of the ship. In many cases suits for demurrage are brought after the vessel has left the port. The charterer then is placed at great disadvantage. The preventive officer is the only disinterested witness he could secure for his case, but that official sometimes is quite oblivious of all that takes place. He does not always note down the time a boat comes alongside nor when it leaves. He has other matters of greater importance to attend to. The time of the Judges is sometimes occupied nearly the whole day in the hearing of a demurrage suit, though the amount involved may be a few rupees; but as the suit is generally instituted on principle, the plaintiff very often finds himself even after getting a verdict in his favour, out of pocket.

VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE Council met at Simla on Friday, the 12th May.

Present—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, K.P., G.M.S.I., presiding; His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab; His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.; the Hon'ble John Strachey; the Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, K.C.S.I.; the Hon'ble J. Fitzjames Stephen, Q.C; the Hon. B. H. Ellis; Major-General the Hon'ble H. W. Norman, C.B.; the Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.

SESSIONS COURTS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stephen moved to introduce the bill to amend the law relating to the Courts of Session. He said—My Lord, I have the honour to introduce a bill, of which the title is "The Bengal Sessions Courts Act, 1871." As I shall have to request your Lordship to suspend the standing orders so that the bill may be passed in a single sitting, I must give a full explanation of that very unusual course. The objects of the bill are to enable the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces to appoint Sessions Judges and Additional Sessions Judges for those provinces, and to define and vary the local limits of their jurisdictions, to confirm all past appointments and proceedings, and to indemnify all persons who have acted under them. The reason why such an Act is required is, I regret to say, that all the appointments of all the Sessions Judges in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces are illegal; that all the trials had before them have been irregular and might be set aside, and that this state of things has been going on certainly since the year 1868, and probably since the year 1829. I will proceed to state to your Lordship how this extraordinary state of things came into existence. In order to do this it is necessary to go back to the first establishment of Criminal Courts in Bengal. A complete history of them is given in the preamble to Regulation IX. of 1793, but I need at present refer only to the last of several measures which preceded the enactment of that regulation. It is described in the following words:—

'The Governor-General in Council passed certain regulations on the 3rd December 1790, establishing Courts of Circuit under the superintendence of English judges, assisted by natives versed in the Mahomedan law for trying, in the first instance, persons charged with crimes or misdemeanors, and enabling the Governor-General and the members of the Supreme Council to sit in the Nizamut Adawlut and superintend the administration of criminal justice throughout the provinces.

In the year 1793, four Courts of Circuit were established, which were to try criminal cases of importance, subject to the superintendence of the Nizamut Adawlut or Superior Criminal Court. The Courts of Circuit continued to exist till the year 1829, when they were abolished by Regulation I. of that year. This regulation divided Bengal into twenty Commissionerships, transferred to the Commissioners all the powers previously exercised by the Courts of Circuit, and required them to hold sessions of gaol delivery when ordered to do so. Part of section 5 of this regulation is in these words—

'It shall be at all times competent to the Governor-General in Council to direct any Commissioner, Judge of Appeal, or other Judge, not being the magistrate by whom the commitments were made, to hold the sessions of gaol delivery for any city or zillah, with the powers and authority of a Court of Circuit, without vesting him with the general powers of a Commissioner within his division, whenever the arrangement may appear to be necessary for the prompt and efficient administration of justice, and circumstances may render it inconven

ROUGHS AMONG THE LONDON POLICE.

(Daily News, April 26.)

THE great Police demonstration of Monday was made the subject of a few remarks in the House of Commons last night, without any very definite result being arrived at. Sir Charles Dilke gave notice that he would on Thursday ask why a peaceful procession was broken up and dispersed; and Mr. Gladstone answered that it was not permitted in this country for persons petitioning Parliament to take their petition "corporeally and bodily." We gather, herefore, that demonstrations headed by red flags and Phrygian caps, if they tend towards Hyde-park, will not be interfered with by the police; but that processions of boys and girls complaining of being deprived of work cannot be suffered to approach St. Stephen's. The distinction need not be grumbled at, if it is according to law; but we have to call attention to certain acts on the part of the police which were most distinctly according to no law whatever, except that which governs the conduct of a mass of petty officials suddenly gifted with an almost irresponsible authority. In our description of the procession which we published yesterday, an incident occurs which needs no comment. "That's not English," exclaims a bystander, on seeing three or four policemen running after and knocking down a man who had got through their ranks; and straightway this imprudent critic receives from the constables the warning, "We'll run you in, if you don't cut." We publish this morning a report of a somewhat similar case, which reflects not only on the police but on the magistrate before whom the matter was subsequently placed for a decision. A journalist and a surgeon went down to Westminster; the former wishing to take notes of what he could see. They asked permission to enter Palace-yard; were denied entrance at one gate; went to another, and were finally made the object of an attack by the numerous and officious policemen on duty. The surgeon received a severe blow from one of the constables; and then, upon his endeavouring to take down the number of the policemen who had assaulted him, he and his companion were dragged off to the station, not allowed to say anything in their defence, and thrust into a cell until bail was procured. The worst feature of the case was an endeavour to prefer against them the charge of being drunk. We know how often this accusation has been made use of by constables in a dilemma; but at half-past four in the afternoon, and against two respectable persons whose appearance could be verified in broad daylight, the charge was evidently so preposterous that the constables subsequently dropped it. However, Mr. Woolrych gave his decision, and endeavoured to be conciliatory all round. The police had been justified, he said, in what they did; and nevertheless the defendants, having been guilty of nothing in particular, must be discharged. This decision will be more satisfactory to the police than to the public. It is not a comforting reflection that any peaceable Londoner, in civilly requesting entrance into a public square, may run the risk of being hustled, struck, charged with being drunk, locked up in a cell, and then released by a magistrate with the assurance that the police had only done their duty. To be sure, Monday was an eventful occasion, and the constables may have been excited. It is not every day the Force meets with a procession which it can so easily rout.

THEATRICAL TENDENCIES.

(Daily News, April 27.)

THERE is something chaotic and disturbed in the condition of the theatrical world. The managers, to paraphrase the statement of one of the craft, have contrived to spell bankruptcy without Shakespeare; and the names of lessees are almost as frequently before the Court as the titles of distinguished noblemen. The great Ord r question was agitated during the Easter recess, and has resulted in a kind of formal apologia on the part of a proprietor. The right of the public to hiss has been again challenged, and we have had the police laying violent hands upon a gentleman who became unduly excited by the remarkable version of the story of the "Maid of Orleans" upholstered from Mr. Taylor's ideas of history by clever painters and machinists. Many of our best actors are traversing the provinces, and reviving the earliest go-cart traditions of their profession. Charles Mathews is performing in the South Seas, and Mr. Toole may probably be soon heard of in the Channel Islands. Meantime those who wish to entertain themselves with the productions of the modern stage need not languish in town for want of places in which their tastes may be gratified. Though one theatre is up for auction, two or three are announced for fresh enterprises. We are turning to account in this way the foreigners driven amongst us by stress of war. Having thoroughly domesticated Offenbach, we are about to exhibit his lively music and libretti through the exertions of artists who are skilled in the Continental methods of displaying the graces of unsubdued vivacity. We are decidedly increasing the sumptuary excesses of the drama, and are doing all the year round what we were formerly content to practice only during the season of Christmas. Our theatres are incomplete without organs for incidental solemnities, and must be furnished with stables for the horses requisite in these days to give full expression to the genius of the poet attached to the establishment. A well-conducted house is expected to keep the materials for a real cataract on the premises, while the number of supernumeraries told off for stage mobs indicates that as a branch of industry mere deportment flourishes. The ladies in our place are mounted with fair wigs, and in another with black wigs. When the public have been sufficiently diverted with seeing them as blondes, they are strained as brunettes. They caper as beautiful brown savages to spirited fiddling, they frisk as Watteau shepherdesses; in both capacities they win the applause of the stalls and boxes who are becoming more and more impatient of the delays interposed by dialogue in the ballet. The burlesque rage continues, one gentleman having struck out a fresh line for himself in this species of literary composition by reducing topsy-turvy to a fine art. A second finds his source of inspiration in the moon, to the delight of an audience previously interested in a very excellent impersonation of the Devil.

We are not at all disposed to echo the complaints as to the decay of good acting. The public gets just what it likes The managers must amuse their pensive patrons, or make a disagreeable *début* in the *Gazette*. It is said that they have chilled the bright fancies of thousands of intending authors, whose works are piled in their libraries, or have been returned unread or unopened. It is well known that whenever a snubbed scribbler of this genus contrives by an accident to get a hearing, the farrago of complacent rubbish and gabble which he inflicts on a confiding audience is even worse than the ordinary gibberish and nonsense which is purveyed by the regular and licensed hucksters of dramatic goods. The managers then are evidently justified in ordering their plays from an approved manufacturer with a well furnished French library. It is not in the closet or in the classical atmosphere of a boarding school even that a drama of modern quality can be constructed. Mediæval millinery is an occult study in itself, and when faggots are indispensable for the success of a piece, and the realistic tottering of an actress is considered a triumphant effect, it will be seen that a mere reliance upon brains and an inkpot would never be sufficient for a theatrical author anxious to make a reputation.

We have noted the jealousy with which the managers protect the privileges they enjoy from the Lord Chamberlain, and the eagerness with which they prosecute the exhibitor of a pantomime who allows his performers to open their mouths on a music-hall stage in connection with what is termed a plot. A vigorous care over the morals of these establishments has resulted in driving them into requesting dramatic licences. We cannot but wish them success in their improved form. They will doubtless continue to run in the groove that the old reputable houses have adopted. We shall have additional means of spending an evening, without undue intellectual excitement. The establishments for the performance of legitimate art, modern or classical, will have to alter their programmes to meet the fresh competition of the hour. It is a comfort to think, however, that Shakspeare will be in the reverential custody of a learned society. Another instance of recent dramatic enterprise may be mentioned. The importation of a warranted Princess to perform royal parts on the stage is in itself an event not unworthy of attention. It far exceeds a speculation contemplated some years ago, which consisted in the employment of a genuine Baden croupier to figure in the gambling scene of a realistic comedy. The movement may also be said to open a new sphere of occupation for any disestablished monarchs, or their families, who may be detached from their legitimate and hereditary offices by the pressure of political events. The supply at present of luxuries of the kind is perhaps rather limited, but then the demand for them has not been excessive, and the public appetite for real Princesses in burlesque will probably grow with what it feeds upon. There is only one more characteristic of the current taste for the drama, such as it is, to which we shall refer. We may be said to know not our most celebrated actresses until we see them in the windows of the photograph shops. The number of gifted ladies whose portraits are driving those of the popular bishops and those of famous generals out of position in the stationers' picture mart is developing in the most wonderful manner. We shall not stop to conjecture whether the fact is consoling to admirers of the refined and poetical drama or the reverse. It proves, to be sure, a certain amount of interest and curiosity in the green room, which we believe cannot be paralleled even by the concern in similar interiors which Mr. Pepys has recorded in his trustworthy and fluttering chronicles of the stage.

THE imputation of acquaintanceship with Brigham Young seems to be sorely galling to British respectability. It will be recollected that when the story of Mr. Seward having brought a letter of introduction from the man of Utah to Lord Mayo was commented, it was suggested that the letter had been probably intended for Lord Milton. Dr. W. B. Cheadle, who accompanied the latter nobleman on his travels, has, however, come forward on his behalf with an indignant repudiation of his having ever met so disreputable a character, or even visited Utah.—*Englishman.*

SAVED BY A FISH.—Captain Ward of the bark Providence, of Hartlepool, who has lately returned from Dantzic, at which port he was frozen up during the late severe winter, states that during his outward voyage to that port, in November last, the ship sprang a severe leak during a gale in the Baltic, and his crew were all but exhausted in their efforts at the pumps to reduce it. One day she suddenly stopped making more water, and eventually the vessel reached Dantzic safely. After the discharge of the cargo, a search was made for the leak, resulting in the discovery of a hole in the centre of one of the after planks from the yielding of a knot in the wood, and in this aperture was wedged a dead fish, whose collision with the vessel when alive had been the evident cause of the stoppage of the leak, and consequent salvation of the ship and crew.

THE EX-EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

(Standard, April 28.)

THE Deal, Sandwich, and Walmer Working Men's Conservative Constitutional Association have sent the following address to the Emperor Napoleon:—

"TO HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

"May it please your Majesty,—We, the Working Men's Constitutional Association of Deal, in the county of Kent, beg respectfully to approach your Majesty, to express to you our condolence upon the unparalleled misfortunes and reverses that have been sustained by the French armies during the late campaign, and the profound regret we feel at your Majesty's temporary estrangement from your native country. When we recollect the activity always displayed by your Majesty in matters tending to promote the welfare and prosperity of all classes of your Majesty's subjects, the working and agricultural portions of the community especially, when we consider the rapid advancement made in science, education, literature, art, and all the higher attainments, and the glorious prosperity that has hitherto attended the French nation under your Majesty's rule, we venture fervently to express a hope that for the sake of the peaceable portion of the French people, in the interests of civilisation and humanity, the day is not far distant when your Majesty will again resume the Imperial dignity of France, and mete out justice to those individuals who are now the promoters of assassination, plunder, anarchy, and confusion. We sincerely trust that the good feeling always exhibited by your Majesty towards the British nation may be ever continued and reciprocated, and that when in the course of events your Majesty's son, the Prince Imperial, shall ascend the Throne of France, this good feeling will in no way be marred, but, on the contrary, will, if possible, be cemented by firmer bonds. In conclusion, we beg to wish your Majesty, the Empress, and the Prince Imperial long life and happiness, coupled with good health to enjoy it.—Signed, on behalf of the Deal, Sandwich, and Walmer Working Men's Constitutional Association at Deal, this thirteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, B. R. EASTES, Chairman."

To this address the Emperor replied as follows:—

"Camden Place, Chislehurst, 25 Avril.

"Monsieur,—L'Empereur a reçu l'adresse que vous lui avez envoyée au nom de l'association des ouvriers de Deal. Sa Majesté a été touchée des sentiments que vous lui exprimez, et des vœux que vous formez pour elle et pour la France. Elle me charge de vous en remercier et de vous demander de vouloir bien être l'interprète de ses remercîments auprès des membres de l'association que vous présidez en leur disant que parmi les témoignages de sympathie qu'elle a reçus à son arrivée en Angleterre celui que vous lui avez fait parvenir de leur part lui a été particulièrement agréable.

"Recevez, Monsieur, l'assurance de ma consideration distinguée.

"Le Secretaire particulier de l'Empereur,

"J. PIETRI.

"Mr. B. R. Eastes, President de l'Association Constitutionnelle des Ouvriers en Deal."

RUGBY SCHOOL.

(Daily News, April 24.)

THE recent troubles at Rugby School have concentrated public attention upon one of the most successful of those institutions of which Englishmen are justly proud. Rugby has never had the peculiar renown which belongs to the more ancient and aristocratic foundations of Eton and Winchester, and which is in some sort independent of the system of instruction and of the quality of the instructors. The fame of Rugby dates from so recent a year as 1828, when the reign of Arnold began, but it did not culminate with the death of that admirable Master in 1842. Arnold had created a tradition, which was continued in the same spirit by the present Archbishop of Canterbury, and which was renewed and reinvigorated by the Tutor of Balliol, who now presides over the Diocese of Exeter. Neither of these eminent Headmasters had been a Rugby boy; but that devotion to the particular genius of the school, that sense of an hereditary responsibility and obligation which the Headmasters of Eton and of Winchester brought with them from the recollections of their boyhood, was transmitted from Arnold to Tait, and from Tait to Temple, by the force of one man's character, and the influence of his name and work. Rugby School may be said to stand half way between the old public schools, such as Eton and Winchester, which it began by imitating at a respectful distance, and the foundations of a much later date, such as Cheltenham and Marlborough, which have been modified on the Rugby pattern, and have derived from Rugby their inspiration and example. Arnold may be called the moral progenitor of these schools; his disciples have been the principal instruments of their success. Between the old aristocratic Colleges, abandoned to wealth and idleness, and the local Grammar Schools, sunk in jobbery and corruption, these new schools have filled a void in the higher national instruction. Combining the full spirit and the manly temper of the ancient Colleges, and all their pretensions to classical scholarship and to distinction in games, with a wider range of studies and a recognition of modern languages and natural science, they are already bidding fair to surpass both Rugby and Harrow in numbers and in University honours. Eton, indeed, under its present Headmaster, is making energetic efforts to re-establish, on securer grounds than those of Royal ancestry and aristocratic associations, its menaced supremacy; and as there will be always plenty of rich people in this country who will have the laudable ambition of making their sons "Eton boys," that supremacy will not be easily subverted, and there is good reason to believe that it will be justified in future by its results, not only on the river and in the cricket-field, but in the arena of intellectual contests. No doubt Eton had always furnished the majority of English statesmen; but this was partly to be accounted for by the fact that English statesmen in times of yore were born and bred as members of a select governing aristocracy; and that Eton was the public school to which the sons of the nobles and of the landed commoners resorted to be trained in Latin verses and in manly sports. The requirements of a pre-scientific age were, however, very different from those of our latter days.

Rugby under Arnold was the first to acknowledge the necessity of enlarging the course of instruction without breaking the continuity of the ancient classical traditions. He did not value less the languages and the literature of antiquity as instruments of thought and culture because he insisted on a more scientific and a more modern system of teaching history and geography. The fault of the so-called classical education of the public schools was not so much in what it taught as in what it omitted to teach. The Latin and Greek exercises and repetitions were good as grammatical methods, and certainly not useless in forming the disposition, the taste, the imagination, and the vocabulary of the pupil. But the tendency of this sort of exclusive instruction was to degenerate into mere ornament: it was the accomplishment and the luxury of a rich, an idle, and a privileged class, rather than an adequate preparation for the business of life. In truth, however, this exclusive and yet imperfect classical teaching was a mediæval tradition, which has survived political and social transformations in the schools of revolutionary France. The French Commissioners who visited our public schools three years ago, and described them with extraordinary fulness and fidelity for the information of the Minister of Public Instruction, in a report of the highest interest and value for English readers, were constantly impressed by their persistent mediævalism so characteristic, as they remarked, of the conservative and practical English genius, which never quite parts company with the past in its reforms. So far, however, as the school course of lessons is concerned, the mediæval spirit is at least as conspicuous in the French Lycées as in the old public schools of England. It is rather, perhaps, in the flogging and the fagging that the mediævalism of our public schools is most remarkable; and the French Commissioners, whose criticisms are at once indulgent and acute, could not fail to be surprised and amused at these respectable but eccentric relics of the past. With their usual fairness and accuracy they state the case in favour of flogging and fagging as they heard it from the English authorities, without being convinced by it. Their notion of equality revels against the one; their sense of the inviolability of the human person—abhorrent even from a box on the ear—condemns the other. They were a little astonished to find that Dr. Arnold, whose great principle of school government was moral force, was an occasional flogger; and they ventured to express a gentle hope that when corporal punishment has ceased in the British army, it may become obsolete among the young gentlemen of England. Caning on the hand they do not object to; but public "licking," whether by masters or "prepositors," strikes them as a sort of mutual degradation. As to fagging, which puzzles them still more, they are content to regard it as one of the many English instances of the inveteracy of custom. They regard it less as an indignity than as a grievous interference with the fag's time for study or recreation.

These intelligent foreigners are probably correct in their anticipation that neither flogging nor fagging can survive much longer. They could hardly be expected to do justice to the strength of the English prejudice in favour of corporal punishment; but we entirely agree with them that a punishment no longer permitted in the rank and file of an army recruited from the lowest classes is absurdly incompatible with any system of education which appeals to the moral sense of the pupil, and seeks to accustom a community of young English gentlemen to the responsibilities of that self-government which is the honour of their country, and to instil into them that idea of public virtue and that sensitiveness of personal honour which are the best safeguards of a school as of a State. "Fagging" is another question; and although the "Shelley case" may be cited against it, and the word has an ugly and servile sound, we must confess that the reasons by which it is defended appear to us to be less eccentric than the French Commissioners supposed. There was a time, no doubt, when fagging was often nothing better than organized bullying, and horribly abused; reduced to its present very moderate and harmless shape, it may prevent bullying, or the tyranny of brute force, and by a proper subordination of bodily size to mental power, may teach loutish and stupid young giants a respect for their betters who are not so big as themselves. At any rate, fagging favours no factitious aristocracies; but, after all that can be said in its behalf, we would readily admit all that can be said against a practice which undoubtedly belongs to days that cannot come again. If the French Commissioners of 1867 have had leisure of late to take note of the Rugby difficulty (to use a convenient American term), we daresay they have observed with a fearful but not unsympathising admiration the prodigious development of the principle of self-government in that school, approaching almost to a declaration of the right of insurrection. Such a spectacle is of a nature to affright the well-regulated mind of a French schoolmaster or a French Lycéen. Doubtless this spirit of independence, which is the natural fruit of Arnold's theory and practice, has its inconveniences, and sometimes its excesses; and perhaps its chief inconvenience is that it requires an Arnold or a Temple for a Headmaster. Under fair conditions, such a spirit is the salt of a public school in which young Englishmen are to be taught to govern themselves in ordered freedom and in loyal respect for legitimate authority.

THE USE OF RIDICULE.

(Saturday Review, April 22.)

THE question whether ridicule is a proper test of truth produced a petty controversy in a former generation. Shaftesbury chose to assert in the *Characteristics* that we had "in the main a witty good humoured religion," and he consistently argued that wit was a fair weapon to employ in theological disputes. Probably the meaning of the assertion in his mouth was that ridicule was the most effective mode of encountering "enthusiasm"—the term of abuse applied by our phlegmatic ancestors to any demonstrative form of religious faith. Taken in that sense, the theory may be considered as a kind of anticipatory apology for Voltaire. To laugh at everything held sacred by other people is a practice which certainly requires some defence; and that defence was supplied in the assumption that whatever is, or may be made to seem, absurd must be false. Pure and refined truth would remain after the incrustation of error had been taken away by the acid of sarcasm. There is perhaps something plausible in this theory, though its constant abuse has made the inverse doctrine more general ly popular. As a rule, there are no words hard enough for anybody who ventures to appeal in serious matters to our sense of the ridiculous. The laughing philosopher is almost universally scouted. We are warned to refrain from anything savouring of humour, not merely in treating of sacred subjects, where it must be admitted that humour would be almost always out of place, but even in discussing political or social or artistic theories. We are bound to preserve a grave countenance on pain of being denounced as heartless cynics. A smile is thought to be a covert sneer, and a hearty laugh a piece of gross buffoonery. All serious topics are to be treated after the fashion of a blue-book, unless we would scandalize what are called earnest-minded people. Anybody who has once permitted himself a quiet jest at the expense of woman's rights, or Mr. Hare's scheme of representation, or any of the peculiarities of the ideal working man, has, as it were, the mark of the beast set upon him, and must submit to be shunned by all true believers. We are still allowed to laugh occasionally at a Cabinet Minister or a Poor-law Guardian; but we are sensible that even that degree of license is regarded with much suspicion. Probably our growing strictness is owing in some measure to the greater part taken by women in public discussions. Very few women—if we may venture to make so bold an assertion—have really much enjoyment of humour; and, on the other hand, they have a superfluity of reverence. If ever they take the part claimed for them by some of their advocates, the fact that a candidate has ever permitted himself to make a joke upon a serious subject will probably be regarded as a fatal disqualification. The same tendency is equally marked in the classes which are beginning to govern us. A capacity for appreciating irony or sarcasm implies a certain amount of cultivation. It is plain that the simple-minded persons for whom the *Daily Telegraph* displays its eloquence must be totally impermeable to any of the finer forms of ridicule. They can indeed understand Dickens's jokes, for the direct and tangible nature of his humour was one great cause of his amazing popularity. They appreciate a witticism which openly puts itself forward as a witticism; but anything like persiflage or delicate irony is apt to be thrown away upon them. Addison or Swift, writing for a select audience, could count with tolerable certainty upon their readers taking their point. The ironical method has curiously gone out of fashion since those days. It was not then necessary to write in large letters under a facetious saying. This is a joke; and Swift, for example, could recommend the cooking of babies without being taken for a cannibal in good sober earnest. In other words, though there is certainly a superabundance of professedly funny writing—and very depressing fun it often is to a well-regulated mind—the field of the humourist is terribly narrowed. Unless he is content to confine himself to a small minority, he must be as solemn as a sermon, or he must push his fun to the borders of buffoonery. The keen irony which was supposed to be a useful weapon in the pursuit of truth is thrown away upon a large proportion of the public. They resemble the man in the legend who was cut in two by a sword so sharp that he was quite unconscious of any disarrangement in his internal organs; or, possibly, the armour with which they are invested is strong enough to resist any mortal weapons; it is of the kind which even the gods are supposed to have some trouble in assaulting.

And yet, if we may venture to reopen an ancient controversy, we are half inclined to think that the use of ridicule, even in serious questions, is not of necessity criminal. We are of course well aware that many people infinitely prefer bombast, and would not surrender a page of the *Daily Telegraph* for volumes of the most delicate satire. They are somehow uneasy in the presence of ridicule, and regard it as a dangerous explosive compound, which may go off unexpectedly in any direction. And of course it must be admitted that the field within which the method is properly applicable has very definite limits. Ridicule, for example, as applied to scientific questions, is not very likely to be on the right side. It struck our ancestors as inconceivably ludicrous to maintain that the earth went round the sun, or that there were human beings who walked and lived with their feet instead of their heads pointing to our zenith. At the present day, when we hear that Darwin ridiculed on account of the palpable absurdity of supposing that apes could have been our ancestors, we feel that the simple appeal to vulgar prejudice is not a good method of stimulating a philosophical spirit of inquiry. It is the old story of coxcombs vanquishing "Berkely with a grin." In short anything affords food for wit which is in striking contrast with accepted notions; and, as many things are probably true which to us appear most incongruous, we may often be no wiser in our laughter than the savage whose fancy is tickled by some appliance of civilization. In such cases we are guilty of bringing vulgar prejudices to interfere in matters which require dispassionate consideration; and of course the same objection applies still more forcibly to that kind of ridicule of which Voltaire is the most finished type. Blasphemy is an effectual spice for very poor wit; and a good many of the most amusing pages that have ever been written owe their power to ingredients which are very properly excluded from modern literature. Even in that case, however, it may be urged that the ridicule was not without its use. It compelled people to cast aside the old barren modes of theological controversy for a faith too deep to be assailable by such superficial modes of assault; and perhaps it may have been the quickest mode of arriving at that result. The practice was in any case injurious to those who indulged in it; and we may easily admit that habitual irreverence is utterly destructive of mental health. And yet, after excluding the use of ridicule from these extensive provinces, we may still find room for its useful employment. Many people who exercise great influence at the present day are urgently in need of the application of such a corrective. Mr. Mill, for example, remarks, as is indeed obvious enough, that the great prophet of the Positivists was led into wonderful absurdities from his curious deficiency in the sense of humour. Though some men of ability have managed to reconcile their minds to his teaching, the effect of announcing certain minutiæ of his system to the ordinary thinker is simply to produce irrepressible laughter. Men who are ready to accept his main principles are deterred by the air of absurdity with which he has unconsciously invested his conclusions. Though not startled by the audacity of his logic, they shrink instinctively from the grotesque corollaries which he has chosen to append. Though it is difficult to find any instance where a really powerful thinker has shown such sublime unconsciousness of the shock which he was administering to the human sense of ridicule, a defect of a similar kind manifests itself in the speculations of a very large and influential school. The irrepressible theorist who has a cut and dried system which he follows remorselessly into its most extravagant results, for whom a *reductio ad absurdum* has no terrors, and who loves a paradox because it shows how far he has diverged from the beaten track, is a very common variety of mankind, and one whom it is singularly difficult to encounter. He has such unlimited faith in the abstract accuracy of his modes of reasoning, and is so much in love with the symmetry of his conclusions, that he holds himself to be as invincible as Euclid. In fact, argument with the genuine "egotist" is, for the most part, labour thrown away. Undoubtedly his propositions are chained together with due regard for the rules of logic; but the real objection to them is that he has left out of account a large part of the instincts and imaginations by which mankind is really governed. He has begun by reducing human beings to mere mathematical symbols, and perhaps in so doing he is simply judging other people by himself. The shock which is produced by the collision of such a man with the ideas of the world around him is a measure of the degree in which he has neglected facts in framing theories, and its natural expression is ridicule. Mankind cannot help laughing when they contrast their existing sentiments with the ridge grooves in which it is proposed to confine them for the future. A laugh should be taken by such theorists as a kind of danger signal; with their eyes fixed exclusively upon their own pet crotchet, they have been running straight against most solid mass of opinion, which perhaps ought not to, but which undoubtedly does, exist. There must be some reason for their doctrines appearing to be so absurd; and it is at least an equal chance that the reason lies in their own deficiencies, and not in the stupidity of mankind. They have been going on the principle of *tant pis pour les faits*, and the facts have energetically protested. Ridicule in such cases is a useful instinct which outruns reason. It resembles the inexplicable sense which warns animals of danger before it could be discovered by reasoning beings. A vivid imagination seizes practical consequences before they have been worked out by deliberate calculation, and takes into account the circumstances which the theorist is most likely to overlook. Of course the ridicule may be misdirected; the doctrines which excite it may ultimately prove to be right; or, at any rate, it may prove that they only want a fuller development and adaptation to circumstances. But, even in this case, the ridicule, as long as it is not consciously irreverent, may be highly serviceable. It is one of our great misfortunes that martyrdom has so far gone out of fashion that we have few tests of a man's sincerity; and, indeed, martyrdom is for the most part inverted, and has become a very desirable condition. The only substitute we can provide is the infliction of a certain amount of ridicule; and though reformers are lamentably thickskinned, they are not always quite insensible to a touch of the whip. The greatest argument against it is that a man generally plumes himself so sincerely on being laughed at, regarding it as a proof of the irreverence and brutality of his assailants, that it often makes him more pragmatical than before. Still we may hope that it has at least some healthy influence on his followers.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1871.

(Standard.)

SEVERAL months ago we described at some length the buildings which had then been erected for the International Exhibition of 1871, and the rules by which that Exhibition would be governed. In certain important respects, the forthcoming Exhibition will differ from its predecessors. It will occupy permanent instead of temporary buildings; it will consist entirely of selected articles, and, as the selection implies merit, no prizes will be given beyond the certificate of acceptance; the display will be arranged (with some exceptions) in classes, instead of being grouped in nationalities; the plan of the Exhibition is restricted to certain classes of articles; and the Exhibition itself will be annual, the classes of objects varying from year to year, so as to complete the circle in the course of a few years—perhaps seven. An exception occurs in the case of the fine art division, which is to be fully represented every year. The Exhibition of 1871 is to open on Monday, May 1, and close on Saturday, September 30. The undertaking is initiated and directed by Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, of which body the Prince of Wales is president. The secretary is Lieut.-Colonel Henry Y. D. Scott, R.E., and there are eleven deputy commissioners. Each class of objects in the Exhibition has its own reporter and committee, and the reports are to be prepared immediately after the opening, with the promise of publication by the end of the month. The 30th (or Captain Maitland's) company of Royal Engineers are rendering their skilled help in a variety of ways, and several officers of the Royal Engineers are among the deputy commissioners. The main buildings for the Exhibition are adjoining the arcades of the Royal Horticultural Gardens; but a portion of the display will take place in the galleries of the Albert Hall. France has an extensive annexe built at her own cost. The Horticultural Society are putting up temporary structures at the southern extremity of the gardens for the purposes of a floricultural display; and that portion of the South Kensington Museum which is situated in the same locality will be open—on the ground floor—as part of the Exhibition. Over the Horticultural Society's arcades and running their entire length, will be a splendid terrace, more than five hundred feet long and about twenty feet broad, flanking the spacious and elegant gardens, and affording a striking view of the *locale*. The great conservatory which runs across the northern end of the gardens is connected with the arcades and galleries by a sort of crescent, extensively glazed, forming part of the Horticultural Society's buildings. Through the conservatory access is obtained to the Albert Hall. Thus the gardens, the Albert Hall, and part of the South Kensington Museum are auxiliary to the Exhibition, the whole constituting a very agreeable and varied programme. With the gardens a considerable section of the public are already familiar; but to a large proportion of the visitors the Exhibition these delightful grounds will be seen for the first time during the forthcoming season.

The first division on the official list relates to the fine arts, whether applied to works of utility or not. Painting occupies the two upper galleries east and west of the gardens, each gallery being 520 feet in length. British paintings are in the western gallery, and foreign paintings in the eastern. The former gallery also contains specimens of Oriental art, mosaics, and miscellaneous objects. In the eastern gallery the Belgian painters are powerfully represented. France is also there, though to a limited extent, and other foreign countries. Sculpture, as a rule, accompanies the paintings of the several nations. Electrotypes, models, and reproductions of various kinds are likewise shown. The French annexe is at the southern extremity of the eastern gallery, and stands contiguous to the Exhibition-road. It encloses an open quadrangular space, which was intended to be laid out as a refreshment court, with arcades, flowers, fountains, &c., but it remains as yet a wilderness, and the execution of the design must now be postponed until next year. As for the interior of the French building, with its lofty apartments, lit from above, and its huge walls, intended to be hung with the most handsome of textile and other fabrics, the void which it presents is painful to contemplate. With slight exception, the floors are unoccupied and the walls are bare—at least, so we found them at the close of last week; but on Friday there was some hope, for as many as 40 packages had arrived and stood ready to be opened.

A portion of the fine art division is to be found in the picture gallery of the Albert Hall, overlooking the interior of the hall from the topmost circle. This affords a splendid indoor promenade, extremely light, airy, and agreeable. The grand interior of the hall is here completely visible, while the wall which sweeps round the entire ellipse is hung with engravings, lithographs, photographs, and drawings. Architectural and other models are displayed on counters at intervals. The entire display is one of much interest, and this part of the Exhibition is likely to be popular for more than one reason, particularly if seats are provided for the visitors, for a more pleasant indoor lounge can scarcely be conceived. A powerful "lift" indicates the possibility of reaching this lofty table land without scaling the stairs, where the words "To the Picture Gallery" appear mockingly on every landing. Decorative manufactures, also comprehended in the fine art division, seem to crop up in various places. Some we find in the picture galleries and some in the apartments which lie outside the corridors of the Albert Hall. While on the subject of the fine arts we ought not to forget the "fan competition." Here we discover, in a certain sense, an exception to the rule of "no prizes." Her Majesty the Queen has been pleased to notify to the commissioners her intention to offer a prize of £40 for the best fan exhibited in the Exhibition of 1871, such fan to be either a work of painting or carving, or a combination of both, and executed by a female artist or artists under twenty-five years of age. Three ladies and a West-end firm offer prizes for fans of various degrees of merit next to the best, the fans in all cases to remain the property of the competitors. It is also distinctly specified that the prize awarded to a married woman will be paid to her alone." On this subject the Commissioners have explained that while they do not award prizes to exhibitors, they will afford every facility to societies and individuals desirous of offering prizes for the encouragement of art or industry in connection with these exhibitions.

The division of manufactures includes manufactures, machinery, and raw materials; but the classes this year are limited to pottery and woollen and worsted fabrics. Thus all the machinery relates to these industries. The pottery machinery will be found in a shed near the Exhibition-road, measuring 100 feet by 30 feet, having a corrugated iron roof and glazed sides. At each end is a steam-engine to work the machinery, including brick and tile-making machines, clay crushers, pottery wheels, pipe-making machines, filter presses, &c. The finished products of the potters' art are displayed in the eastern building, the finer specimens occupying the ground-floor gallery, and the heavier descriptions the arcade. Among the former we meet with contributions from Minton, Wedgwood, Daniell, the Royal Porcelain Works Company at Worcester, the Benthall Works of Messrs. Maw and Co., the Trent Potteries of Messrs. George Jones and Co., the Victoria Works of Messrs. John Adams and Co., Hanley, and various other sources possessing ceramic fame. The foreign porcelain includes specimens from the Royal Berlin Factory, also from Sweden, Portugal, Japan, China, &c. In some cases the porcelain is accompanied by parian and majolica, and altogether the display is one of singular beauty and interest. Even earthenware and stoneware are made to assume forms of an artistic character, and are enamelled or coloured with much skill, showing how possible it is to establish an alliance between art and utility, as in the case of the earthenware pitchers and jars of the Italian peasantry. Stained glass windows also make their appearance in some parts of this gallery, and other specimens of the art are to be found in various portions of the Exhibition.

The machinery connected with the woollen and worsted fabrics occupies the ground-floor gallery on the opposite or western side of the gardens. Last week this portion of the Exhibition seemed greatly in arrear. But Lieutenant Glover, the deputy commissioner in charge of this portion of the undertaking, had too much confidence in the resources of our great manufacturers, and in the completeness of his own arrangements, to apprehend any serious defection. So steadily and successfully was the work carried on that the machinery in one room was running on Saturday, and by the middle of the present week it is expected that very nearly the whole will be in working order. The propelling power for the machinery is obtained from five steam-engines, located each in its own glazed compartment, outside the main gallery, each division of the gallery being thus flanked by an engine, which itself serves as an object of exhibition. Extra shafting has just been put up for the Belgian exhibitors, who were very much behind in some of their arrangements. England is eminent for worsted manufacture, as Belgium is for woollen, but this is the first time that English machinery has been displayed with anything like completeness. Those who know the jealousy with which our Yorkshire mills are guarded will apprehend the practical value of the forthcoming exhibition. A striking adjunct to the machinery will be afforded by a zoological display in the adjacent space towards the Albert-road. Some admirable sheds and enclosures have been erected, where there will be on view a number of living alpacas, lamas, guanacos, muflons, merinos, &c., as illustrating some of the sources of the raw material employed in the worsted and woollen manufacture. A wool-washing machine is close at hand. Magnificent carpets are exhibited on the walls of the pottery department and elsewhere, and woollen cloths are shown in the departments of the Albert Hall on the level of the internal balcony. We may fairly say that the display of machinery in the class referred to will be found extremely good, and as the whole will be seen in operation, the information afforded will be perfect, concentrating in a small space that which otherwise could only be seen—if at all—by travelling over a large part of Europe.

Another class in the division of manufactures includes educational works and appliances. A Swedish schoolhouse of full proportions, a picturesque, gabled, wooden structure, faces one of the western doors of the machinery gallery, adjacent to the geological section. In the rooms of the Albert Hall are to be found books, maps, globes, musical and other instruments, toys, games, natural history, specimens, and a quantity of school apparatus, foreign as well as home manufacturers being represented. Members of school boards may be supposed to busy themselves in this department, where, for a time, they will probably have to play the part of learners. Perhaps we should make mention here of the fact that the War Office have sent all the appliances of a military gymnasium, these odd-looking contrivances being placed in the western arcade, where also will be found statuary, and the larger specimens of terra-cotta.

Scientific inventions and new discoveries of all kinds threaten to overflow the annexe allotted to them at the southern extremity of the western range of buildings. Just outside the annexe, but under cover, a steam-engine on the Warsop principle is being put up, and will doubtless attract much attention from scientific persons, as also from those who are commercially interested in the results which may be expected to accrue from this remarkable invention, the utility of which is daily receiving further proof. In the department of invention and discovery we meet with a somewhat heterogeneous assortment, a circumstance for which nobody is to blame, as the progress of human research cannot be expect to conform to any particular rule of symmetry or order. Classification is carried out here as far as it can be, beginning with marine appliances, such as screw propellers of peculiar forms, life rafts, tackle for lowering boats, apparatus for saving life at sea, signa lights, &c.; after which we get amongst a variety of contrivances connected with the use of gas, while across the way we have odd-looking chemicals from the British Seaweed Company—certainly a new entity so far as our experience is concerned. The Belgians send models of mining machinery, and one ingenious Englishman sends a whole heap of sleepers, rails, and chairs for railways and tramways. We have also stuffed animals—some very good. An elegant piece of architecture—if we may so designate it—illustrates the use of a seismic composition as a substitution for stone. A shaft connected with the Warsop aëro steam-engine will give effect to a wood-carving apparatus, and probably a printing machine, as well as other matters. When the visitor is thoroughly bewildered with the mixed marvels of this composite display, he may take refuge in the adjacent gallery of the South Kensington Museum, where he will find another class of wonders in the practice of pisciculture. In this department fish are carefully reared from infancy to maturity, and measures are taken for improving the supply of fish both at home and abroad.

Into the fourth division, that of horticulture, we need not now enter at any length. The established fame of the Royal Horticultural Society assures us that this part of the exhibition will be fully satisfactory. Like all the other divisions of the undertaking, it will be international in its character, and the society have made extensive preparations for the purpose.

One short week alone remains prior to the opening of the Exhibition. A good deal of work has to be compressed into that brief period of time, but all who are engaged in the enterprise seem confident of being ready. There is a singular absence of bustle and excitement. A crowd of carpenters are still at work, and numerous feminine hands are engaged in the sewing of carpets and draperies. Painters are stencilling window blinds, and making wooden pedestals to look like granite, or ordinary fir to resemble ebony. Glass cases, counters, and shelves are still being manufactured; but nobody seems anxious or particularly hurried, though all are diligently employed. We therefore presume that everything is approaching to completion by the appointed hour, or at least that there will be no signal deficiency. It is understood that the Queen has deputed the Prince of Wales and the Princess Christian to act on Her Majesty's behalf in the opening ceremony of Monday next.

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